THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,068
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
" " " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " " if not p'd within year.. 2.25

☞To persons residing outside the county 50 cents additional per year will be charged to pay postage.

☞In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞Pay for your paper before you stop it, if you stop it; you must. None but scalawags do oth erwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880. NUMBER 12.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times		$ 1.50
1 "	3 months	2.50
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¼ "	1 year	20.00
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½ "	6 months	40.00
1 "	1 year	75.00
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☞*Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.*

☞JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

ALL OUR
STYLISH OVERCOATS
—AND—
HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING!
STILL ON HAND
TO BE SOLD AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO GIVE US A CALL, AS THE GOODS NOW IN STORE WILL
POSITIVELY BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF THE ADVANCE IN PRICES,
Which are now at least 25 per cent. higher than last year.

SO TAKE OUR ADVICE, AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING NOW,
AND FROM US, AT THE
Young America Clothing House,
Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,
Feb. 6, 1880.-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

CHAS. SIMON
HAS JUST REMOVED TO THE
Large and Elegant Store Room
IN C. JAGGARD'S NEW BRICK BLOCK,
1306 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Between 13th and 14th Streets.
2 DOORS ABOVE EBERT'S MUSIC STORE, ALTOONA, PA.
WHERE HE IS NOW OPENING A SPLENDID LINE OF
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, &c.,
Which he guarantees to sell at the Lowest Prices known to the Retail Trade.

Being now in possession of the largest and handsomest Clothing Store in the City of Altoona, which will henceforth be known as the
KEYSTONE CLOTHING HALL!
And having filled it to repletion with new and seasonable goods, I have no hesitation in saying to my friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that when they visit Altoona it will be worth their while to give me a call, whether they wish to purchase or not, as I and my efficient salesmen will not only take pleasure in showing them around our handsome new store room and quoting the prices of our elegant stock of clothing, but will also be gratified to furnish anything in our line at the lowest possible figures. ☞Thanking my many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping by honest and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,
Respectfully, &c.,
CHARLES SIMON,
[3-13, '80.-tf.] ALTOONA, PA.

"DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"
Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that
GODFREY WOLF
HAS INAUGURATED AT HIS
"PALACE OF FASHION,"
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.,
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH—OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING
Generally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.
Call Early and Get First Choice and Best Bargains!
As the Goods will Positively be Sold at a Sacrifice.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
☞CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

Wells, Richardson & Co's
PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR
Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS A PERFECT. Used by all the best creameries. Awarded the Intercolonial Medal at S. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or write to ask what it is, what it costs, and where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book, $210 to $1,600. ORGANS, 19 Stops, 2 Set Reeds, $65. Used by all the best Clergymen. Awarded the Intercolonial Medal at S. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or write to ask what it is, what it costs, and where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-6,'79.-1y.*]

WE have a large stock of LADIES', Misses' and Children's SHOES, which we will sell at very low prices between now and the 1st of April next. V. S. BARKER & BRO.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27, '79.]

SAVE MONEY
—BY—
INSURING YOUR LIFE
—IN THE—
OHIO VALLEY
MUTUAL PROTECTION
ASSOCIATION!
HOME OFFICE, GREENVILLE, O.

"Provide for those dependent upon you a shield that will protect them from the storms of life when you are gone."

OFFICERS:

Hon. D. L. Meeker, (Judge Common Pleas Court,)	President.
James K Ripple,	Vice President.
M. F. Myers,	Secretary.
Judge J. T. Meeker,	Treasurer.
L. L. Bell, (Cashier Greenville Bank,)	Gen'l Sup't.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

This Association offer the following special features:
1st. Endowment Protection on the Mutual Assessment plan.
2d. Uniform Membership Fee of $10.00, for all ages and amounts.
3d. No Annual Dues, nor extra Charges whatever.

BENEFITS.

Persons between the ages of 16 and 64 years, who have a first-class health record, may hold either a Life Certificate or an Endowment Certificate, as they may desire.

ENDOWMENT PLAN.

16 to 35—$4000, payable at death or at expiration of 21 years.
34 to 45—$3000, payable at death or at expiration of 18 years.
46 to 55—$2500, payable at death or at expiration of 15 years.
56 to 74—$2000, payable at death or at expiration of 12 years.

LIFE PLAN.

16 to 33—$4000, payable at death only.
34 to 45—$3000, " " "
46 to 55—$2500, " " "
56 to 64—$2000, " " "

For further particulars call on or address
R. O. OESCHGER,
Agent for Cambria County,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Or M. F. Myers, Secretary, Greenville, Ohio.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
Coal Lands

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at **Lilly's Station, P. R. R.**, on

TUESDAY, April 20, 1880,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, of which WILLIAM TILEY, Sr., died seized, to wit:

NO. 1.

The Undivided 3d Part of a Tract of Land

known as the "Ross Property," situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of The Cambria Iron Company, Gardner & Morrow, Daniel J. Morrell, and others, containing **96 Acres,** more or less, with the appurtenances.

NO. 2.

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of The Cambria Iron Company, Heirs of James Conrad, and others, containing **35 Acres,** more or less, with the appurtenances.

NO. 3.

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Peter Myers, S. B. Westbrook, and others, containing **52 Acres,** more or less, with the appurtenances.

NO. 4.

A LOT of GROUND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of William McCloskey, Thomas Hewitt, and others, containing ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE.

NO. 5.

A LOT of GROUND

situate in the village of Hemlock, Washington township, Cambria county, bounded by the Old Portage Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, lands of John Hamilton and others, containing **2 Acres,** more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story FRAME HOUSE and FRAME STABLE.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Trustee.
March 26, 1880.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, in the borough of Summitville, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1880,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, of which the Rev. John Hackett died seized:

No. 1.—A Piece or Parcel of Land

situate in the township of Washington, county of Cambria, adjoining lands of James W. Condon, Francis Fralinger, and others, containing **40 Acres,** more or less, all under fence and partly cleared. Mineral right reserved.

No. 2.—A Piece or Parcel of Land

situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the Old Portage Railroad, land of the estate of M. M. Adams, and others, containing **3 Acres and 129 Perches,** all cleared and under fence.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.
THOMAS DAVIN, Executor.
Summitville, March 26, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., Assignee of E. J. Mills for the benefit of creditors, to and among those entitled thereto, dated March 8, 1880, notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, April 20, 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 26, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of F. J. Burgoon, Assignee of Joseph Burgoon as shown by his first and final account filed, to and among those legally entitled thereto, dated March 8, 1880, notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Monday, April 19, 1880,* at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 26, 1880.-3t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned doing business as A. A. Barker & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by F. H. Barker, at the place of business of the late firm, in Ebensburg. All book accounts not closed by note or cash on or before May 1st, 1880, will be left with an officer for collection.
A. A. BARKER,
F. H. BARKER.
Ebensburg, March 12, 1880.-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DANIEL BAGER, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Dan'l Bager, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ARTHUR DEVLIN, Administrator.
Jackson Twp., March 26, 1880.-6t.

WE have already ordered our Boots and Shoes for the coming season, which will arrive during February and March, and in order to make room for our new stock, will offer the large assortment now on hand (notwithstanding the advance in such goods) at prices we defy any one to compete with V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have still on hand a small assortment of **LADIES' COATS**, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them.
V. S. BARKER & BRO.

FOR SALE.—A tip-top heavy one-horse or light two-horse PEDDLING WAGON. Apply to GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 18, 1880.-tf.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S DEATH.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER BY THE OFFICER IN COMMAND.

In a recent number of the New Orleans *Picayune* appears a statement purporting to come from Captain Edward P. Dorberty, now a street contractor in New Orleans, in which are detailed some of the incidents relative to the capture and killing of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. There are said to be so many glaring inaccuracies in the article, so many statements that are not substantiated by facts and by the records of the War Department, that a history of the exciting event has been obtained from the lips of Lieutenant L. B. Baker, now a clerk in the Auditor General's office, who had command of the party which captured the murderer.

At the time when Booth shot President Lincoln—April 14th, 1865, in Ford's theatre—General L. C. Baker, chief of the detective force of the War Department, and Lieutenant L. B. Baker were in New York city looking for bounty jumpers. Secretary Stanton telegraphed these two officers to come to Washington immediately. They arrived in Washington the morning of the third day after the terrible deed was committed. Cavalry had scoured the country for miles around and telegrams were sent over all the lines. General Baker gained all the information he could in regard to the route Booth and his accomplices would probably take, and concluded that they would go down the Potomac, taking in Surrattville, cross the river, and make their way to Richmond. He sent a telegraph operator and a detective down the river by boat to Port Tobacco and vicinity, with orders to tap the wires and let him know if there was any trace of the missing fugitives. Near Chappella Point the detectives found a negro whom they brought to Washington, and who stated that he was positive he saw both Booth and Harold, whom he knew well, crossing the river in a fishing boat. At first the General discredited his statement, but on showing him several likenesses of the assassins and others, the colored man pointed out Booth and Harold as the men whom he saw. An escort of twenty-five cavalrymen, under Captain Dorberty, were placed at Lieutenant Baker's command, who had orders to "bring Booth, dead or alive." At the request of Lieutenant Baker, Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Conger, a brother of Congressman Conger, an experienced cavalry officer who had just been mustered out of the United States service, was added to the party. Colonel Conger had raided the country in every direction, and was valuable on account of familiarity with the roads and for his undaunted courage and bravery. The party went on board the John S. Ide, and steamed down to Belle Plain, near the mouth of Aquia Creek. They landed about ten o'clock at night, and commenced the search.

The dash was made through the lane in short order, and the house surrounded. Lieutenant Baker dismounted, went on to the piazza and thundered at the door. The old man Garrett threw up a window near and asked in a frightened tone, "What is the matter?" Lieutenant Baker seized him by the arm, and ordered him to unfasten the door and strike a light. This he did and the Lieutenant entered the hall. Mr. Garrett soon appeared with a tallow candle. The Lieutenant took the candle and asked: "Where are the men who are stopping with you?" The old man was very much excited, and he stammered out that "they went to the woods when the cavalry went by." The Lieutenant said: "Don't you tell me that again, they are here." The sight of the pistol brought young Garrett to the front, who said: "Don't injure father, and I will tell you all about it; they are in the barn."

About this time Colonel Conger came into the hall. Lieutenant Baker took young Garret by the collar and led him out on the piazza, while Conger formed the men to surround the barn. The Lieutenant then ordered Garret to lead the way. Before reaching the barn Garrett said: "I have forgotten the key, but my brother has it, who is sleeping in the corn crib We would not let those men sleep in the house, and were afraid they would steal the horses and get away." The brother soon appeared with the key and delivered it to Lieutenant Baker. The barn was then surrounded, and Lieutenant Baker unlocked the door, Up to this time Booth and Harold seemed to be asleep. Colonel Conger came up, a rustling was heard inside the building, as if the inmates were rousing up from sleep. Lieutenant Baker said to Conger, "Garret must go in, demand their surrender, and bring out their arms." To this Conger assented, but Garrett was reluctant to obey, saying "they are desperate fellows and armed to the teeth." Lieutenant Baker seized him, opened the door and shoved him in, and then closed the door. The Lieutenant hailed the assassins, and said: "We send you this young man, in whose custody we find you, and you must surrender your arms to him, or we will set fire to the barn and have a bonfire and a shooting match." A low conversation took place inside the building, and Booth was heard to say to Garrett; "D—n you! You have betrayed me; get out of here or I will shoot you!"

Garret came to the back door, and said: "Let me out, Captain. I will do anything for you, but I can't risk my life here." The door was opened, Garrett came out with a bound, and the door was again closed. Lieutenant Baker had the light in his hand, and young Garrett said: "If you don't put that light out he will shoot every one of you." The light was placed a short distance from the door, but so as to light the whole front of the building, which had been once used as a tobacco house. The light was necessary in case the assassins should make a break for the door and get out. The soldiers were dismounted, but refused to stand in the fight and they were allowed to seek a safe position. Lieutenant Baker again demanded their surrender. Booth replied in a clear, ringing tone, "Captain, there is a man in here who wishes to surrender very much." At the same time a conversation took place within, and Booth was heard to say to Harold, "D—n you, leave me, will you? Go, I don't wish you to stay," and in a few minutes Harold rapped at the door, saying, "Let me out; I know nothing of this man." Lieutenant Baker said: "Bring out the arms and you can come." He replied, "I have no arms?" The Lieutenant said: "You have a carbine and pistol, bring them, and we will let you out." Booth then said: "He has no arms; they are mine and I will keep them."

While this parleying was going on Colonel Conger was doing all in his power to keep the men aroused and on the alert, for they had become so exhausted with their ride of two days and two nights, without rest and with but one meal, that it was almost impossible to keep them awake. Strict orders were given not to fire, as it would endanger the lives of the men who were surrounding the building. Harold begged and entreated in the most piteous manner to be let out, and the Lieutenant ordered him to put his hands out of the door, which was partly ajar. He stuck his hands out, the Lieutenant caught hold of them, pulled him out and immediately closed the door. Harold was then turned over to two soldiers. He kept making assertions that he knew nothing about Booth, and Colonel Conger threatened to tie him and gag him if he did not stop his noise. This had a quieting effect. It had been decided to fire the building, so that Booth would be driven to the small door, where it was thought he could be easily captured.

Another parley ensued. Lieutenant Baker again made the demand for his surrender. Booth said, "Who are you, and what do you want of me? It may be that I am being taken by my friends." The Lieutenant said: "That makes no difference; we know who you are, and want you. We have fifty men armed with carbines and pistols around the barn, and you cannot escape." After a pause he said, "Captain, this is a hard case, I swear. Give a lame man a chance. Draw up your men twenty yards from the door, and I will fight your whole command?" The Lieutenant replied, "I did not come to fight, but came to take you; have got you, and you had better surrender." Booth replied: "Give me a little time to consider." The Lieutenant said: "Very well, take time. You can have five minutes." He was heard to come forward to the door, or near the door. As he came he said: "Captain, I believe you are a brave and honorable man. I have had half a dozen opportunities to shoot you, and have a bead drawn on you now, but don't want to do it. Withdraw your forces a hundred yards from the door and I will come out. Give me a chance for my life, Captain, for I will not be taken alive." Lieutenant Baker said: "We have waited long enough. Now come out or we will fire the barn." Col. Conger then said: "We had better fire the barn;" and to this Lieutenant Baker gave his consent. Booth said, in his peculiar stage tone, "Well, my brave boys, prepare a stretcher for me, then." After a pause of about half a minute, he was heard to say: "One more stain on the glorious old banner."

Just as he ceased speaking Colonel Conger applied a match to some hay which he drew through a crevice, and in an instant the inside of the building was a blaze of light.—The Lieutenant then opened the door to give him a chance to come out, and from his position on the outside could see every movement made by Booth. He seemed to be leaning against the haymow, supported by his crutches, with his carbine in his hand. He sprang forward toward the fire, with the seeming intention of shooting the man who touched the match. But the intense light inside the building prevented him from seeing objects in the darkness without. He then turned and, with the aid of one crutch, came rapidly in the direction of the door, but halted about the centre of the floor. Here he drew himself to his full height, and seemed to take a survey of the terrible situation. He looked first at the roaring flames, and then his glaring eyes rested upon the open door. He resembled an infuriated wild beast at bay. A cloud of smoke rolled to the roof, swept across the room, then came down to the floor on the other side, and he appeared to be standing in an arch of fire and smoke. He remained but an instant in this position, and then dropping his remaining crutch, with his carbine in one hand and a pistol in the other, he dashed for the door. When within about ten feet of the opening the crack of a pistol was heard from the rear of the barn. Booth reeled forward, threw up one hand, dropped his carbine, and fell face downward on some hay which was scattered on the floor.

Lieutenant Baker rushed in, followed by Colonel Conger and young Garrett. The Lieutenant, not knowing how fatal the shot, seized him by the arms, intending to secure him in case he had only been stunned. On turning Booth over, Lieutenant Baker found a pistol in his left hand, which he still held with a vice-like grip, and it required great strength to wrench it from him. A leather belt was around his body, with a bowie knife and another revolver in it. Lieutenant Baker then accused Colonel Conger of shooting him, which the Colonel denied, and said "Booth shot himself." This the Lieutenant claimed was impossible, as he saw him every moment from the time the hay was fired until he fell. Colonel Conger said: "The man who did shoot him shall go back to Washington under arrest." Upon further inquiry it was found that Sergeant Boston Corbett had fired the shot from a navy revolver through a crevice in the rear of the barn. This was a most difficult feat to perform, for the ball struck Booth on the side of the neck, a little back of the centre, and passed entirely through, breaking the spinal column. The fire was making such progress that Booth was taken out of the building and carried a short distance and placed under a tree. He began to show signs of life. Water was dashed in his face and a little poured in his mouth. His lips began to move, and he faintly whispered, "Tell mother—tell mother." He seemed to gain further strength, and then in a more distinct voice, said, "Tell mother I died for my country."

Day was breaking, and the heat from the burning barn was so intense that the wounded man was removed to the piazza of the house. The young ladies brought out a narrow straw bed, and on this Booth was laid. A cloth soaked in ice water and whisky was placed in his mouth, which revived him. He opened his eyes, seemed to take in the situation at once, and said: "Kill me! Oh, kill me quick!" The Lieutenant said: "No, Booth, we do not want to kill you, and hope you will recover. You were shot against orders." He then was unconscious for several minutes, when he again revived. His chest heaved, his chin dropped; he put out his tongue and seemed to wish to know if there was blood in his mouth. He was assured there was none, and then said: "Tell mother I died for my country. I did what I thought best." He showed no signs of life in his body below the wound, with the exception of the action of the lungs. He said: "My hands," when one of his hands was raised so he could see it, and it was bathed in ice cold water. His hand was placed by his side, and he said: "Useless, useless!" which were the last words of the dying assassin.

Colonel Conger gave Sergeant Corbett a stinging reprimand and said to him: "Why did you shoot without orders?" The Sergeant took the position of a soldier, saluted the Colonel, and with right hand pointing upward said: "God Almighty ordered me to shoot." At this reply the Colonel mellowed in his manner, and said: "I guess he did," and then dropped the subject. Colonel Conger immediately started for Washington to apprise the authorities of Booth's capture, and Lieutenant Baker and escort remained to bring the body as soon as life was extinct. A neighboring physician was called, who gave it as his opinion that Booth could not survive much longer. Colonel Conger started for Washington a little after he left. The body was sewed up in a saddle blanket, placed in a one-horse wagon, driven by a negro, and taken across the country to Belle Plain, where the party arrived about dark. The tug Idle was waiting, the body put on board, and she then steamed up the river for Washington. The capital was reached about daylight in the morning, and the body delivered to Secretary Stanton, who ordered it to be placed in the Navy Yard. Here it was kept one day for identification, and the evidence of various parties taken.

PARSIMONIOUS PEOPLE.

It is a duty of every one to be thrifty; but it should be kept in mind there is a difference between thrift and mean parsimony. Some people who are at ease in their circumstances make themselves ridiculous by shabby attempts at saving. We once knew an old Scotch lady who, though she had a considerable sum of money left her, was parsimonious to an extraordinary extent. As she grew old, she grew more miserly, until she would not allow herself milk for her tea or meat for dinner. Bent double with rheumatism in her old age, she would not pay any one to wash or clean her house, but with infinite labor accomplished these tasks for herself. She never would send for a doctor, for she pithily remarked, "They cost a power o' siller, and did no good." On bitter winter days we often found her shivering over a single handful of fire; a small piece of hard cheese and a cup of tea with mouldy bread her only dinner. When she died, she left about eight hundred pounds, besides various moneys in silver, copper, and bank-notes, which she had stuffed into drawers and various secret recesses. All her money went to a couple of nephews, who never paid her the least respect, and who even grudged the necessary outlay for her funeral.

An old clergyman of very mean habits got married when far advanced in life, to the great surprise of all his acquaintances, who wondered at such an act of extravagance. Upon inquiry, however, it was found that he had married entirely from motives of economy. The lady of his choice was the widow of a respectable school master, who after her husband's decease was in the habit of lending him the clothes of the defunct; so, thinking that marriage would put him in the remainder of the said garments, he proposed, and was accepted. His stipend was, with glebe and other things, about two hundred pounds per annum, yet by dint of sheer niggardliness he died leaving many thousands. He made a point of picking up and taking home anything he could find—a piece of coal fallen from a passing cart, an old inciter match box, pieces of stick from a neighboring wood—anything to save outlay in his own house. He never wrote on a sheet of paper, always using blank pages of other people's letters, and turned all envelopes outside in, so as to make them available for his own use. After his death, a drawer full of turned envelopes, gummed together in a very ingenious way, was found. On one occasion he gave a dinner, which consisted of a sheep's head minus the trotters, which were to be kept for next day's dinner.

There was a Thomas Pett who died in Clifford's Passage, London, in 1803. He was a native of Warwickshire. He came to London at the age of ten, with one shilling in his pocket. As he had no friends or relations in the city, he was indebted to the kindness of an old woman who sold pies for a morsel of bread till he could procure himself employment. Some time after, he was engaged as errand-boy by a tallow-chandler, Mrs. Dip—the chandler's wife—being "a lady of London mould," could not endure his rustic manners and awkward gait; so she sent him off one bitter winter's night, with the remark, "Your master hired you in *my* absence, and I'll turn you off in *his*." The good husband did not desert Tom, however; he found him out, and sent him as apprentice to a butcher in Southwark. For the first five years he had twenty-five pounds a year and meat and drink. The accumulation of money and the abridgment of expense were the two sole objects of his thoughts. His expenses were reduced to three heads—lodging, clothing and washing. For the first he fixed on a back room on the second floor, with one window, that occasionally admitted a stray sunbeam. Of his dress every article was second-hand. Nor was he choice in the color or quality, sagely observing, when he was teased about his garb, that according to Solomon there was nothing new under the sun, and that as to color, it was a mere matter of fancy. Concerning washing, he said that no man deserved a clean shirt who could not wash it himself; and that the only fault he had to find with Lord North was the duty he imposed upon soap. There was one expense, however, that weighed heavily on his mind, and often robbed him of a night's rest, and that was shaving. He often lamented that he had never learned to shave himself. He used to console himself under this affliction by hoping that one day beards would become fashionable. He made a promise to himself that as soon as he had amassed a thousand pounds, he would treat himself to a pint of porter every Saturday. Fortune soon put it in his power to perform this promise, and he continued to treat himself till the additional duty was laid on porter; he then reduced his portion to half a pint once a week. If he heard of an auction anywhere near, he ran quickly and begged a catalogue, as if anxious to buy, and after he had collected a number of these he sold them for waste-paper. When he heard an accidental rumor that the bank in which his money was had failed, he shook from head to foot, and took his bed, refusing to eat until he was assured that all was right. He was never known, even in the depth of the coldest winter, to light a fire in his room or go to bed by candle light. He loved good cheer—at the cost of another. "Every man," said he, "should eat when he can; an empty sack cannot stand." Once on a time he was prompted by the demon of extravagance to purchase a whole pint of small beer; but after buying it, was so overcome by remorse that he locked it in his closet; then threw the key out of the window, that he might not be tempted to make too free with it.

Thus lived Thomas Pett, whose pulse for the last twenty years of his life rose and fell with the funds; who for forty-two years lived in Clare Market as journeyman butcher; who lodged for thirty years in one gloomy apartment, which was never brightened up by coal or candle light or the face of a visitor; who never treated man, woman, or child to a glass of any kind of liquor; who almost never eat a morsel at his own expense; who never said a civil thing to a woman; who would not trust a laundress with a pocket-handkerchief; who considered all must be mad or foolish who did not pile up gold; and who tried to bargain for his coffin half an hour before he died. He left two thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds to distant relations, not one of whom he had ever seen or written to. The list of his wearing-apparel taken by a wag in the neighborhood, ran thus: "An old bald wig. A hat as soft as a pancake. Two shirts that might pass for fishing-nets. A pair of stockings darned with every color. A pair of old sandals. A bedstead. A toothless comb. A very old almanac. One old chair and wretched table. A small looking-glass. And a leathern bag with one guinea in it."

A miser of even more penurious habits than Mr. Pett was Mr. Daniel Dancer, who was born in 1716, and was the eldest of four children. His father lived on Harrow Weald Common, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, where he possessed property to a very considerable amount, which his son Daniel, by a most determined and whimsical abstemiousness, increased to upward of three thousand per annum. The childhood of Daniel Dancer passed without anything remarkable. It was only when he had attained his majority that he began to display a "saving knowledge" perfectly incredible. He had a sister whose disposition agreed perfectly with his own, and as they lived together many years, their stories are necessarily connected, and would furnish the most melancholy instance of the infirmity and folly of human nature.

Mr. Dancer's wardrobe might justly boast more colors, textures, and substances than the garments of a company of strolling players, and yet notwithstanding his curious patching, his garments often failed to cover his skin, though he strove to keep all together by a strong hay cord around his waist. Linen was a luxury to which, in spite of his avarice, he was not wholly a stranger; for at an early period of his life he used to buy two shirts every year; but for some time before his death he never allowed himself more than one. After this shirt got into his possession it was doomed to hang upon his back till it fell off in rags, never being either washed or mended. After his sister's death, a pair of sheets as black as soot-bags were discovered upon the beds, but these Mr. Dancer would never suffer to be removed; and when they were at length worn out, they were never replaced; so that after that time he relinquished the use of linen to sleep in. He never would allow any one to make his bed and at the time of his death it was observed to be filled with sticks which he had stolen from different hedges. His room was not swept for many years.

Mr. Dancer's ingenuity in concealing his money was most wonderful. His bank notes were usually deposited with the spiders; they were laid among the cobwebs in the cow house, and his guineas were placed in holes in the chimney and about the fireplace. The house, or rather the heap of ruins, in which Mr. Dancer lived, and which after his death Captain Holmes succeeded to, was a miserable decayed building, dreadful in its external appearance, for it had not been repaired for more than half a century. But though poor in outward appearance, the ruinous fabric was rich in the interior. It took many weeks to explore its contents. One of the richest escritoires was found to be a dung-heap in the cow-house, from which a sum little short of two thousand five hundred pounds was disinterred; and in an old jacket, carefully tied and strongly nailed down to the manger, were found in bank-notes and gold five hundred pounds more. Several large bowls filled with guineas, half guineas, and quantities of silver were discovered at different times in searching the corners of the house, and various parcels of bank notes stuffed into old cushions and chairs. In the stable Captain Holmes found some jugs of silver money. The chimney was not left unsearched, and well repaid the trouble, for in nineteen different holes, all filled with soot, were found various sums of money, amounting to more than two hundred pounds. And to finish up with, six hundred pounds in bank notes was found in an old tea-pot. Thus living wretchedly, and dying with not one vestige of comfort, Daniel Dancer and his miserly sister furnish to all future generations an illustration of the extreme of penuriousness.

An extraordinary character lived some twenty years ago in a small Scotch town on the Firth of Forth. His name was Joe Taylor. He occupied a miserable hovel, and wandered abroad over the country buying rags, old bones, etc., bundles of which were carried by a poor starved ass, the sole living creature belonging to him. The only food he allowed this wretched quadruped was the grass that grew at the side of the roads in their many wanderings, or a bundle of forage abstracted from some farm-place. Taylor's food consisted of whatever he could beg, borrow or steal—a few turnips lifted from the fields, some mussels or other shell-fish laboriously gathered on the shore, broken victuals from the houses of the rich, old cabbage stalks—anything, in short, that would stop the cravings of a naturally healthy appetite. Living near the shore, Joe made a point of watching for wreckage of any sort, and it was a happy day for him when any floating cargo made its appearance on the beach. One day great excitement prevailed among the fisher people. The surface of the waves was covered for some distance with quantities of apples, probably part of some wreck. The inhabitants plunged into the sea, securing as many as they could, but were outdone by Joe, who with greedy eagerness managed to clutch a peck or two, which he sold next day in the town. After his death, which was hastened by a violent cold caught in an unusually long ramble, his hut was searched, and in various holes and corners money to a considerable amount was found—not less than eighty pounds in all. In a corner of the hovel, under a stone of the uneven and broken floor, were found no fewer than three dozen silver spoons of all sorts and sizes, discolored with damp and marked with various initials. It was tho't that Joe in the course of his many years depredations, must have carried off a stray spoon every now and then, and so accumulated these, of which he never made any use, and which he was probably afraid to sell. It was quite possible that in Joe's visits to the kitchens of the neighborhood he might have helped himself to what he saw lying about, while the cook brought her dish of broken scraps from some back kitchen or cupboard. Hence the mystery of the spoons.

A CONVICT'S GENEROSITY.

A PRISONER IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY SENDS FIVE DOLLARS TO IRELAND'S POOR.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that Warden Townsend, of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, was asked a curious request some few weeks ago by a prisoner under his charge. Learning of the terrible sufferings of the poor in Ireland, prisoner "No. 94," as he is known to the officials, inquired of the warden as to the sum that stood to his credit on the prison books for extra work. He was told that a little over $5 was the amount, and he requested of the warden to obtain for him a draft on Ireland for £1 payable to the order of Sister Mary Frances Clare, the Nun of Kenmare. This was done, and in a letter written by the donor the charitable gift was enclosed and mailed to the country in which the poor fellow was born. A few weeks elapsed and the Nun of Kenmare's answer was received, which is as follows:

CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, KENMARE, County Kerry, March 3, 1880.

My Dear Poor Fellow: For a long time I did not receive a letter that affected me so deeply as yours, written as it was from your prison cell, and from the true thinking of the sufferings of others, forgetful of your own, and sending the sum of £1 from your own hard earnings to relieve the distress of others. All I can say is, that the head and heart that has done this generous act cannot be a bad one, and whatever act you have committed to oblige the law to punish you must indeed have been done in a thoughtless hour. May our good and merciful God look down upon you this day with the eyes of mercy and compassion, comfort and console you, and give you the great grace of resignation to His most holy will.

I wish you would write again and tell me all about yourself, and thank the good kind warden who has allowed you to write.

I am sending you a little book by this post. Read a page of it every day, and we will not forget you in our prayers.

SR. M. F. CLARE.

Warden Townsend opened and read the letter and then delivered it to "No. 94," "for," said he, "when once the iron doors of this place are opened to receive a convict, the name by which he is known in the outside world is left behind him, and with the clanking of the prison gates all memory of his former position in life is forgotten and the number of the cell in which he is incarcerated is used to designate both the man and the occupant. When the generous fellow was handed the kind letter from the famine-stricken country, he burst into tears as soon as he had finished reading the missive. The man has been in prison now for about eighteen months and he has two months more to serve before his time is up. Since his imprisonment he has conducted himself with more than usual good behavior. He was convicted of burglary, committed in the southern portion of this city. I know it was not his fault, as he was led into it by evil associations, for he is a young man, unmarried, and about thirty years of age, and as he says himself he dates his downfall from acquaintances picked up in bar-rooms. The way he obtained the money which he sent to Ireland was by working extra, in making shoes at night, while many of the other prisoners pass their spare time, from 6:30 to 9 p. m., in reading or idling. It takes a long while for a man to earn $5 by extra work, as the State only allows him from five to ten cents for the extra task which he is willing to perform, and half of this goes to the county as a sort of recompense, so the poor fellow has had to work hard for his gift. "No. 94" is a man I'm s

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - APRIL 9, 1880.

BISHOP HAVEN'S mantle has evidently fallen on the Rev. J. J. Dean, who, in a sermon last week before the New York Conference of the Methodist Church, declared that he saw no good reason why Grant should not be elected for the third time. Ministers of the gospel like this Rev. Dean, who desecrate their pulpits by preaching politics, could more appropriately fill their proper mission by organizing themselves into a Grant campaign club.

THE population of Alaska, which was carefully taken by Captain Bailye, of the Revenue Marine Service last summer, shows a white population of less than 250, together with about 4,000 Aleuts (not galoots) and 14,000 Esquimaux. It is scarcely credible, and yet it is said to be a fact, that Congress will be asked to establish a territorial government over the country for the mere benefit of a fing of hungry office-seekers, who are willing to go even to that inhospitable climate as Governor, Secretary, Judge, Surveyor, etc., at the public expense.

"WILLIAM MURRELL, colored," of Madison parish, Louisiana, swore before the Congressional Exodus Committee, on Saturday last, that between 1866 and 1875 there had been 2,141 black men killed and 2,116 wounded in that State "for political reasons." The New York *World* is of the opinion that, "in order to swear truly to this frightful state of things, William must have thoroughly investigated 4,257 cases and summoned something like 20,000 witnesses, which would have fully occupied the time of William since 1875, at which date the outrages appear to have ceased. In fact, William swore to what he could not possibly know to be true, and if his testimony had been given in a New York court he would have been disagreeably surprised, at the conclusion of it, by being taken into custody for manifest perjury."

THE following is the clause of the bill regulating the appointment of special deputy marshals as it passed the Senate differing, though not essentially, from the shape in which it had previously passed the House. When the amendment is concurred in it will go to Mr. Hayes for his approval.

Provided, that hereafter special deputy marshals of elections, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of $3 per day for their compensation, and that all appointments of such special deputy marshals shall be made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties; but should there be no session of the Circuit Courts in the state or district when such marshals are to be appointed, then and in that case the District Judges are hereby authorized to convene their courts for the aforesaid purpose, said deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties; and the persons so appointed shall be persons of good moral character and shall be well-known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed.

DENNIS KEARNEY and his followers in San Francisco met with a thorough defeat at the election for Supervisors of that city last week, his candidates having been defeated by over 7,000 majority. This result was brought about by a union of the friends of law and order in both parties, who became sick and disgusted with the wild, communistic teachings of Kearney and a few others of the same type. Both ancient and modern history are full of examples of demagogues like Kearney, who have succeeded for a longer or shorter period in impressing their vicious and destructive theories upon large masses of the people, but whose final overthrow, either forcibly or peaceably, was only a question of time. England had her Kearneys centuries ago in the persons of Jack Cade and Watt Tyler, but the careers of both of them, like that of the sand-lot agitator of San Francisco, were brief and inglorious.

JUDGE PATTERSON, of Lancaster county, after holding the matter under advisement for several weeks, shied his judicial caster into the ring on Saturday last and struck Messrs Steinman and Hensel, editors of the *Intelligencer* of that city, from the list of practising attorneys in his court. Their alleged offence consisted of some critical comments in their paper upon the action, or rather the want of action, on part of Judge P. when an indictment was before his court, a couple of months ago, against a man for a violation of the license law. This act of Judge Patterson is a most arbitrary and high-handed proceeding and will not, we feel confident, be sustained by the Supreme Court when it comes before that tribunal, as it will at an early day. If an editor who also happens to be a lawyer can thus be summarily dealt with, the next step to be taken is the establishment of a government censorship of the press, as it exists in Russia and other despotisms of the old world.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that when Kemble, Salter, Crawford and Rumbarger, consented to plead guilty, on the 8th of March last, "they did so under a solemn promise made to them that a pardon would be granted before they were sentenced." As this promise, if made at all, could only have been made by a majority of the Board of Pardons, the question is who made it. It never was pretended that Stone, the Lieutenant Governor, would vote for a pardon, his residence in the oil region completely negativing any idea of that kind, while it never was doubted that Quay and his henchman, Dunkle, would both vote to save the defendants from the judgment of the law. Attorney General Palmer, the fourth member of the Board, denies most emphatically that he ever intimated that he would favor a pardon. If the alleged promise, therefore, rests on Kemble's declaration that it was made, and we think it does, we would not hesitate very long in deciding the question of veracity thus raised between the Attorney General on the one side and the author of the doctrine of "addition, division and silence" on the other.

THE "God and morality" Republicans of Kansas, that paradise of political scoundrelism and venality, held a State convention last week in the interest of James G. Blaine, and adopted a platform after the fashion of the original New England Puritans, who resolved in public meeting that "the land belongs to the sainte, and that we are the saints." The convention declared officially "that we are a Nation" (with a big N)—that Blaine is a statesman worthy to lead the Republican party to victory, and that he "has the confidence of the Republicans of Kansas," the latter part of which is more than even Blaine can endure and hope for any political future. This Kansas convention was run by its managers precisely as the Cameron crowd ran the Republican machine at the Harrisburg convention, and the singular anomaly in politics is presented, that while Blaine's friends in this State are still bitterly denouncing Cameron and his convention for refusing to permit the Republicans in each Congressional district to elect their own delegates to the Chicago convention, the Blaine men in Kansas adopt Cameron's methods in Pennsylvania—elect *ten* Blaine delegates to Chicago, and promptly refuse to sanction a resolution recognizing the right of the Republican majority in each district to choose their own representatives. This only shows that some things can be done as well as others, and that Republicanism of the the Blaine type in Kansas is a very different thing from what Blaine's friends claim it is, and ought to be, in Pennsylvania. After the convention adjourned the delegates from *two* of the *three* Congressional districts in the State met together and elected Grant delegates, just as the Blaine men are now electing delegates in his favor in this State, to go to Chicago and contest the seats of the Grant delegates manufactured by Cameron. "Let him take who can, and let him keep who's able," is now the Republican watchword both in Kansas and in the Keystone State.

THE Dauphin county court adjourned on Saturday last until Monday, the 26th instant. Before the adjournment Judge Pearson announced that if Kemble and his convicted lobby agents would in the meantime surrender themselves into the custody of the Sheriff he would accept bail for their appearance on the 26th to receive sentence. The defendants have all been fugitives since last Monday week, staying at different points in New Jersey, Kemble's place of domicile during most of the time being at Atlantic City, but on Monday last Salter, Petroff, Crawford and Rumburger, knocked at the door of the jail in Harrisburg and were admitted. In a few minutes Judge Pearson, the District Attorney and the Sheriff made their appearance, and after some discussion between the Judge and District Attorney, bail in the sum of $2,000 each was accepted for the appearance of the defendants on the 26th inst. Kemble failed to appear, but was expected to do so to-day (Tuesday), when the same disposition will be made of his case. Of course there is time enough between now and the next meeting of the court to get matters in proper shape for another appeal to the Pardon Board, but that will hardly be attempted in view of what has already transpired. There can be no doubt about Judge Pearson fearlessly discharging his duty when these defendants appear before him for sentence, and if clemency is to be extended to them, and at what time, will then be a question for the consideration of the pardoning power.

ALTHOUGH Horatio Seymour has time and again refused his consent to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination, the Democracy of some portions of New York, and especially of his own county, Oneida, are unwilling to give up all hope that he will not yet be the chosen leader under whose banner the Democratic hosts will march to certain victory. On Saturday last primary elections were held in Utica and throughout Oneida county for delegates to the Democratic State convention, and in many of the wards in Utica the successful ticket was headed: For President, Horatio Seymour. Here is a man whom a majority of the people of the greatest country on the face of the earth are willing to make their President, and yet he puts aside the glittering prize. Tilden was elected President, but through fraud never held the office, while Seymour could be elected and fill the highest place of man's ambition in this country if he would simply say "I consent."

AT the convention of the Democracy of Erie county, last week, the following sensible resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the tyrannical practice of compelling a State delegation to a National Convention to vote as a unit for any candidate, because it ignores the right of the minority and transforms each delegate from an independent and true representative of the people into a gagged and manacled one-man tool. And that we earnestly request the Erie county delegates to the ensuing Democratic State Convention to use every honorable effort to secure an uninfluenced delegation of wise, able and independent men to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

If other counties would imitate the example which has been set by Erie, it would simplify matters amazingly at the State Convention, and we would possibly not hear any more silly talk about "Wallace men," or "Randall men," or any other man's man, but only of men who, above and beyond all other considerations, are devoted to the triumphant success of the Democratic party.

WE HEARD A REMARK the other day, says the Lancaster *New Era*, which had in it more than ordinary significance. A gentleman remarked in our hearing that it would be a most excellent thing for the State of Pennsylvania if the fugitive Kemble were to get mad at the treatment he has recently received at the hands of his old friends, and tell what he knows. What a richness of revelations would be there! No man in the State has been so long and intimately acquainted with the ruling powers, knows so much of how things are done, or has taken so full a share of the work as this man Kemble. He has had his fingers in every public pie that was baked for years. The legislation at Harrisburg for a score of years is at his fingers ends, and he could "tales unfold" that would make men high in place quake in their shoes, and put scores of them where he himself stands to-day. He would not be able to build up reputations, but he can tumble many which to-day seem fair to sight. It almost seems a pity that his lips remain sealed, and so much political history remains untold.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Three murders have been committed in Greensburg within a period of ten years.

—Two misses of Pottstown whose parents are well off have been caught shoplifting.

—The Democrats on Saturday elected all the city officers of Davenport, Iowa, except the Assessor.

—Samuel McLain, convicted of the murder of Sammy Hunter at Braddocks, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

—A boy, thirteen years old, the other day fell headforemost down a hundred-feet ore shaft in Franklin county and was instantly killed.

—A cow belonging to a man named Otto Eckert, of Phillipsburg, N. J., gave birth, on Thursday night last, to a calf with eight distinct legs.

—A man living at Rimersburg, Pa., is the father of thirty-four children, twenty of whom are living; nine were burned to death at one time.

—The first soldier killed in the war of the rebellion was Daniel Hough, who met his death by the premature explosion of a gun at Fort Sumter.

—A terrible fire occurred a few days ago in Montalmont, a village of Savoy. Seventeen of the inhabitants perished and thirty-one dwellings were destroyed.

—Colonel Benjamin Brownfield, living near Uniontown, Fayette county, is 100 years old. He has 12 children, 110 grandchildren and 31 great-grandchildren.

—Two hundred and fifteen children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren attended the birthday celebration of Mrs. Cindarilia Lee, of Appling county, Ga., a few days ago.

—The New York *Herald's* Irish Relief Fund amounted on Tuesday last to $322,654.10. The subscriptions now are small, and it is evident that not much more will be realized.

—A boiler of a saw mill at Rushville, Ill., exploded on Saturday, demolishing the mill, and instantly killing Westley W. Parker and fatally wounding John Rendall and Thomas Jones.

—A fire at Bradford, Pa., on Friday last, destroyed the Academy of Music and a number of other houses. James Wilson, of Dunkirk, N. Y., perished in the flames. The loss exceeds $50,000.

—Sixty telephone wires hang on the poles on Harrison avenue, in Leadville, almost obscuring the sky at that point. As regards telephone wires, Chicago claims the championship, having 350 on a single pole.

—Although not a citizen of Dublin, but of County Meath, Ireland, Mr. Parnell has been chosen as a Home Rule member of Parliament from the city aforesaid, That is what might be called Dublin the honors on a man.

—Saturday night, at Harker's Corners, seven miles west of Peoria, Ill., Theo. Wasson entered the house of his divorced wife and fired nine shots at her in bed, two from a shot gun and seven from a revolver, wounding her twice.

—A dispatch from Paris to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "By the colliery explosion at Audurbes, Belgium, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., forty-two persons were killed. Forty-four of those in the pit at the time of the disaster escaped."

—Emigration from Germany to this country is increasing and extensive preparations are being made for an extraordinary exodus. The new-comers will reach here in time to become useful factors in our political and agricultural system.

—James N. Kerns, the recently confirmed Marshal, is no sooner out of the woods himself than he petitions for the pardon of Kemble, convicted of bribery in connection with the riot bill. The members of the Cameron Ring always hang together.

—It is alleged that a fifteen-year-old girl named Kate McCloskey was turned out of school at Oswego because she wore a green ribbon on St. Patrick's Day. The teacher says the ribbon was too conspicuous. The school authorities will investigate.

—Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., for more than fifty years a minister in the Presbyterian Church, died in Philadelphia on Friday morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The greater part of Dr. McCluskey's life was spent as a pastor in the western part of Pennsylvania.

—Adam Kall, of Schuylkill county, possesses a curious freak of nature in the shape of a calf without eyes or tail. The sockets for the eyes are both naturally formed, but the pupils are missing. A little tuft of hair at the other end indicates where the caudal appendage should be but is not.

—Bishop Mullen, of the Erie diocese, has been presented with $60,000 by the heirs of Mr. John Casey, a recently deceased citizen, for the purpose of completing the handsome cathedral in course of erection. This munificent gift induced the starting of over a hundred men to work on Monday last.

—The people of Honey Brook, Chester county, are represented by a dispatch from Reading as in a terrible state of excitement over the depredations of what is known as the Welsh Mountain gang. Many horses have been stolen and cattle poisoned. Notices have been posted warning the people not to follow the robbers.

—William Smoak, of Orangeburg county, S. C., has 10 living children, 104 grandchildren, 391 great-grandchildren and 70 great-great-grandchildren, making in all 575 living descendants, besides 116 dead. He boasts that there is not a drunkard among them, though he don't deny that many of them are Smoak-ers.

—On Friday last, Edward Tatro was hanged at Windsor, Vt., Robert Anderson and Charles Webster at Louisville, James Brown, Samuel Bowler, and Andy Macon, at Macon, Miss., and George Stone at Washington, D. C. The latter's head was severed from his body by the rope, and blood splattered the beams of the gallows.

—Holland boasts of a house in which lives a family of six persons, which includes one widow, two husbands and their wives, two sisters, two aunts, one son, two cousins, one son-in-law, two daughters, two nieces, one half-brother, one half-sister, one stepmother, two mothers, one father, one father-in-law and three children.

—Levi Coleman, aged 50, was arrested on Tuesday at Farmer City, Ill., for a criminal assault on Mrs. Olesen, his sister-in-law. While in the calaboose, awaiting removal to jail, he was taken out by a mob, coated with tar and feathers and returned to his cell, but during the night he dug his way out of prison and disappeared.

—Three colored children, aged one, two and three years, were burned to death about twelve miles north of Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday night. They had been left in the cabin by their parents, who were attending church. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. All three perished before assistance reached them.

—A despatch from Rome to the London *Standard* says: "The Pope is disposed to accede to the wishes of the Archbishop of Baltimore for a large increase of church accommodation in his diocese in consequence of the numbers of persons disposed to join the Catholic Church and for special powers to facilitate the reception of such converts."

—While gunners Payne, O'Neil, Welish and Hurst, of the Royal Artillery, were on Sunday evening returning across the bay from George's Island to Halifax, N. S., where they had been visiting friends, their boat swamped and all were thrown into the water. Hurst caught hold of the boat and was rescued, while the three others were drowned. Payne's body has been recovered.

—A youth named Edward Tatro was hanged at Windsor, Vt., on Friday. Butler, the husband of the murdered woman, was present. The lad confessed that he was guilty of the crime, but said that Butler was to blame, and pointed to him as he spoke.

—A ten months' old baby in Fort Wayne, Indiana, measures 31 inches around the waist, 33 inches around the hips, 21 inches around the thigh, 13 inches around the calf of the leg, 13 inches around the arm, and is 33 inches in height. It weighs 57½ pounds.

—James H. Shafer, of Bedefontaine, Ohio, had a wife whom his brother, Geo. M. Shafer, loved. The upshot was a transfer of the woman, by means of a divorce, and James received in payment a mortgage for $15,000 on George's property. This bargain, made several years ago, was kept a secret until lately; but a quarrel over the mortgage has carried the matter into court.

—A skeleton has been found in a field near the Shaker village, in Warren county, O. With it were found a double-barrelled shot gun, some pencils and keys, but no money. Mrs. Wm. Griffiths, who lives near, recognizes the clothing and other articles as belonging to William S. Lanning, an orphan sent out from Boston years ago and who found a home with the Griffiths.

—Dr. Reed, of Dixmont, says that Mr. Daniel Conroy, who a couple of weeks ago was brought to that institution from Erie in a sadly demented condition as the result of having overtaxed himself over the game of "Fifteen," was much better, though he continues to rave over the combinations of the knotty game. It is thought, after a course of treatment, that the unfortunate man will be able to rejoin his family in a few months.

—R. B. Crawford, who has charge of the insane department of the Allegheny County Home, but who is at present in unpleasant odor, owing to his being accused of *particeps criminis* in the murdering of Goehring, a Westmoreland county man who was sent to that institution, and met a violent death there, has been released from jail on bail amounting to $6,000. Coolhof, the crazy man who assisted in the crime, remains in durance.

—Mr. Scott and Mrs. Kindred eloped from Decatur, Ill., leaving their lawful partners behind. It was nearly a year before their new place of residence was discovered. Then the deserted Mr. Kindred and Mrs. Scott went together to the wayward couple, reasoned with them as to their sin and folly, and offered to take them back to their respective homes. The negotiations ended in a complete reconciliation, and the Scott and Kindred households were re-established.

—Miss Martha Robertson, of Memphis, filed a bill in that city the other day asking that she be divorced from one Lee Brooks, who had forced her to marry him by the exercise of "spells." It appears that Brooks accosted Miss Robertson on the street and at once exercised such power over her that she gave her consent to the marriage. Miss Robertson believed that Brooks used "witchcraft, sorcery, incantation and jugglery"—arts unknown to the legitimate Cupid.

—A rival of the Mammoth cave has been discovered near Hopkinsville, Ky. A perfect museum of geological curiosities is described as existing in it. A beautiful forest of lapidodendrons forty feet high, tree ferns, mosses and other cryptogamic flora exist in abundance. Marine shells and the fossil remains of animals resembling monkeys have been found by the explorers of this cave. Three different routes have been gone over to a distance of eleven miles. The main avenue has an average width of sixty feet, with a height of forty.

—A terrible and fatal accident occurred near the village of Kane, McKean county, a few days ago. A lady named Dull left her little boy, five years old, in the house alone while she went to the store. During her absence the little fellow found some matches. In an upper room was a partly filled keg of powder. The child went up stairs, and while playing about the keg dropped a lighted match into it. Suddenly an explosion took place, which partly threw the roof off the house and almost ruined the interior of the building. The boy was burned to death.

—The city election in Keokuk, Iowa, on Monday, resulted in a Democratic victory. This is the first time the city has been carried against the Republicans for a number of years. The Democratic candidate for Mayor and four of the six Aldermen are elected by a majority ranging from 38 to 150. The large negro vote was neutralized by the refusal of the Republicans to run the representative they had put up for nomination as Alderman in the Third ward. The new council will stand eight Democrats and four Republicans against nine Republicans and three Democrats last year.

—As sad a story as was ever feigned in verse comes from Cannes of the death there of an English officer, Colonel Pickard, of congestion of the lungs, on the day appointed for his wedding to Miss McNeile, whose father, Sir John McNeile, had died only three months before. The very wreaths which were to have been used at the wedding became funeral garlands to be thrown on the coffin, and the bridal veil and dress were lying ready to be put on by the now widowed bride. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs, and the poor young bride sat up three hopeless days and nights watching the life slowly sinking away.

—There is quite a buzz over Franklin county relating to an alleged miracle concerning a sixteen-year old lad who was a paralytic. About a year ago he became deeply religious, and prayed long and fervently, his supplications being frequently heard all over the house. Lately the family were summoned and the lad said: "God, through the mercy of Christ, has not only blessed my soul, but has healed my body." Then, making an effort to rise, he said: "I must get up," and in a moment more the poor bedridden boy was sitting upright in their midst. Whatever the cause, a great and sudden physical improvement in the boy's case is well vouched for.

—Aaron McKenny, who died last week in Maine, aged 102 years, was a remarkable man in many respects. He was able to take care of himself to the very last. Up to a few weeks before his death he shaved himself, hoed his own corn, chopped his own wood. He also knocked down a man who had suggested the appointment of a guardian for him, which brought on his first lawsuit, wherein he acted as his own counsel, earnestly defending himself against a charge of assault and battery. He had never been out of the town of Saco—he was born there when it was named Scarborough—save on one occasion, when he followed a horse-thief into New Hampshire and caught him. He had never been on a railway train, and had never sent or received a telegram.

THE following dispatch from Washington conveys intelligence that should meet with the approval of the public generally. The bill proposed, while it cannot effectually stop the misappropriation of pension money, which as a rule comes and goes so easily, will check to a great extent the evils resulting from spending the money for liquor, where a large proportion of it goes:

"The large number of complaints received by the Secretary of the Interior of the squandering by pensioners of the money received by them from the government has induced the Commissioner of Pensions to recommend to Congress the passage of a bill providing that where pensioners are given to intoxication, are insane, or have abandoned their families, or are in prison, that their pensions shall be paid to their wives, children or guardians. The House committee on pensions heard Commissioner Bentley on this subject, and was so favorably impressed with his views that a bill has been prepared and will be submitted to the House immediately. The same subject was brought to the attention of the Senate committee on pensions, and they will also report a bill to the same effect."

WHENEVER Mr. Eaton, the Democratic member of the Senate from Connecticut, addresses that body, there is no difficulty in understanding precisely what he means. On yesterday week, when the clause relating to the appointment of special deputy marshals came up for consideration, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he attempted to inaugurate a sectional debate, reiterating the same arguments in defence of the marshals that he and other bloody-shirt Republicans had resorted to at the extra session. At the conclusion of his effort, Mr. Eaton made a brief and sharp reply, after which the section was adopted by a vote of 35 yeas to 21 nays. Mr. Eaton said:

Mr. President, the honorable Senator from Vermont has addressed the Senate for a purpose; perhaps, to use a favorite expression of his, a design, but probably I ought not to say "design,"—a purpose to affect another department of the Government. Time will show the effect of the argument which has been made here to-day. The Democratic party which has been assailed by the Senator from Vermont is the party of the Constitution. The Democratic party always stands by the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of that instrument. When we find laws upon the statue-book that in our judgment are objectionable and laws which conflict with the Constitution, we take measures to repeal such laws.

Fault is found with this bill because it says that said special deputies are "to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties. And the persons so appointed shall be persons of good moral character."

The honorable Senator from Vermont finds fault with the bill in that regard; and I do not wonder at it. Under the laws of the United States heretofore have been appointed as special deputy marshals and supervisors, keepers of houses of prostitution, convicts just escaped from the State's prison, and I beg to say to you, Mr. President, that the Democratic members of the Senate intend to put an end to that class of officials. If the Senator from Vermont chooses to train in that company, he may do so; and if there be any other excellent Senator upon the other side of the Chamber who desires to lift up his voice in favor of that class of officials, we shall be very happy to hear him.

A KANSAS CYCLONE.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Post* from Ottawa, Kansas, dated April 3d, says:

A cyclone struck this place about 7 o'clock last evening, completely demolishing seven residences on Elm street, and badly damaging five others in the same vicinity. The cyclone then passed over five or six blocks and struck the depot, and near the river, where it destroyed several residences and barns, tore the roof off the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas freight house, and overturned several freight cars. In North Ottawa twelve or fifteen residences were totally destroyed or badly damaged. The evening train from Lawrence was caught at the junction, a mile north of the town, one passenger car and two freight cars upset, and one passenger seriously injured.

The storm proceeded to the northeast, destroying the Spencer and Wilkinson houses and two farm houses on its way. Among the persons seriously injured are S. Bennier and family, J. Marshall, A. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Harting and Mr. Jones. A child of Mrs. Black was killed and some twenty others slightly wounded. Lumber and furniture were scattered for blocks around, and in some cases horses, cattle, wagons and even persons were hurled through the air.

A special to the Fort Scott *Monitor* from Girard, under the same date, says:

At 7 o'clock last night a storm arose seven miles southwest of Girard, which soon developed the features of a cyclone. It followed up the valley of Throckmorton Creek to within a mile of Girard, and then went directly east as far as the Missouri line. Seventeen houses were destroyed. S. J. Sanders, a carpenter, was killed. Mrs. Jones, living near Mulberry Grove, was fatally hurt. An old child named Morgan was so badly injured that it will die. Many others were badly hurt. Grass, hedges, grain and trees were pulled out by the ground. Water was blown from ponds and houses torn to splinters. The track of the storm varied in width from three to fifty rods.

AN INGENIOUS MURDERER.—Jeffries, the Rockland (Me.) murderer, has recently made a toy house after the French style which is thus described:

It is about four feet high by two deep and [illegible] long; is as nicely built as the best mansion, with slate roof and fancy chimneys; has two stories and lower one basement; kitchen, sitting-room, dining-hall, the upper story to a drawing-room and best chamber. The floor of the dining-hall is inlaid with cherry and mahogany, 1,020 pieces of wood being used in laying it; the mantels also inlaid, but less expensively. The furnishings are somewhat regal for a small personage. They consist of the most elegant parlor furniture, including hard-wood tables with drawers in them, roller for long towel, dishes, even to an old lady with specs, who eyes the visitor very suspiciously. In the dining-room is a hall-stand, the mirror taller made above a black walnut table on which rests a hand-some *tete-a-tete* set, made of wood, painted blue. A sideboard stands at the back of the room—merely as an ornament. The sets in the drawing-room and chamber are perfect marvels of mechanical skill and Yankee ingenuity. The floors are tastefully carpeted. A marble fire-place in the drawing-room, and in a rack at its side stand the shovel and tongs all ready to "poke up the fire," which recently burned that rack. The chairs are as nicely made and upholstered as though they had been intended for the President of the United States. The walls and windows of room are well adorned, and the house as a whole is a complete gem.

IRELAND'S TERRIBLE TALE.—Here is a scene from Leitrim county, Ireland, as described by the correspondent of the Mansion House Committee:

"On visiting the sick a few days since I entered the cabin of a poor old man, who, I believe, is bordering on eighty years old. I was grieved to see him in the miserable plight he was—hanging over a few sods of turf, without shoe or stocking to ward off the cold from the damp floor. His hollow cheeks, emaciated look and dilapidated rags evidently tell a sad tale. I reached another house on the same day; the inmates of this comprised four individuals—the father, an old man, unable to leave his bed unless carried; the son, the only support of the old father, and two sickly sisters, one of whom is now far advanced in dropsy, and, I believe, is dying fast. The son told me that day it was that one of the girls did not look for employment, even if she were only to get her support, his answer was, 'No one wants her.' In Bonniconlan, County Mayo, two hundred families are destitute in a single parish. They are in great distress—the most of them in absolute want. They have nothing now to live on but Indian meal, and not enough of that; some of them without a drop of milk, without fuel, and all without credit, having their clothes pawned and their children half naked."

THE STORY OF A DRINK.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* of recent date says:

During the war our townsman, James P. Moore, on one occasion went out in front of our lines to give some water to a wounded Yankee, who was lying in a helpless condition upon the grounds but lately occupied by the Federal forces and from which they had recently been driven. The man was crying piteously for water, and the bullets were rattling around from both armies. Moore said he intended to risk the exposure to do the deed of mercy and went out to him. He proved to be a captain of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was profuse with thanks and offered Moore his gold watch, which the gallant Confederate declined.—He begged for his name, that he might, if he survived the war, remember him. This he wrote down in his memorandum book. The captain recently wrote here to know if Moore was living; said he was rich, but dying of consumption, and desired to provide for him in his will. Mr. Moore wrote to him and received a letter in reply, telling him that there was $10,000 set apart for his use, to be paid in instalments of $2,000 each. The Federal officer has since died, and the other day the payment of $2,000 was received. Truly, 'tis "good to give even a cup of cold water in the right spirit."

HOW TO REACH KANSAS.—Persons moving to the West should consult their own comfort by selecting the route by which there are sure connections in Union Depots, fast trains and comfortable cars. There is no line that can compare with the Pan Handle Route in these particulars. Two daily trains leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, via Pan Handle Route, which run through in many hours quicker time than by any other line, as follows:

Leave Pittsburg (city time.)	8:42 a. m.	11:47 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis	7:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
" at Kansas City	10:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
" Leavenworth	10:45 p. m.	6:15 a. m.
" Atchison	1:20 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
" St. Joseph	2:05 a. m.	12:05 p. m.

Prompt connections are made in Union Depots at points named for all land points. For further information, time tables, etc., address W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Agent, Pan Handle Route, Columbus, Ohio.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.—None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

THE history of the late war has yet to be written, as events crowded so rapidly on each other that the mainsprings of the actions of the leaders on each side are but just now being brought to light, and the truth of history vindicated after the strife and clamor of factious quarrels have passed away. The book by the late General J. B. Hood, which is advertised in another column, gives much light on the inner life of secession, as seen by an actual participant.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

[8-12.-9tm.]

THIS NEWSPAPER
WILL BE OF SERVICE TO ALL BUYERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS!
AS IT CONTAINS A PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF GOODS AT THE
GRAND DEPOT:
JOHN WANAMAKER.

What the People want to know is
Where can the Largest Stock be found?
Where can the Newest Goods always be had?
Where may buyers be sure of the Very Lowest Prices?

IT IS QUITE TRUE THAT THERE ARE MANY EXCELLENT STORES TO DEAL AT, BUT THE GRAND DEPOT AIMS TO

Show its Customers the Largest Variety of Goods.
Show its Customers the Greatest Conveniences
Show its Customers Unusual Accommodations.
Show its Customers Truest Satisfaction.

THE SPRING 1880
OPENS ALTOGETHER
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK!

We have outstripped all previous efforts in selecting and arranging our stock. Take a walk through the Grand Depot, and kindly send us word where such another stock can be found or what goods we lack. Do not hesitate to ask for Fine Goods, as we have them. Do not hesitate to give orders for goods if not judges of quality, because we guarantee our goods to be as stated. Buyers run no risk, as any article that does not please or suit for color, size, quality, or any other cause, may be returned, if in same condition as when bought. This Catalogue is only partial on account of space required. We observe alphabetical order to be easy for reference.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
ART NEEDLE WORK.—This stock abounds in all the Novelties of Fancy Needle Work, not only in Crewel Work, but in Zephyrs and Fancy Embroidery Materials of every kind, together with designs of every character. Our Customers are always sure of something new at the now famous "Round Counter."

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.—Lupin's and all other best makes of Cashmeres. Cashmere Jude, Tamise Silk and Wool Henrietta Cloth, Grenadines, &c. In these goods we seek to be worthy of such confidence as is sometimes necessary when purchases must be made in haste.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
CORSETS.—Every change in fashion is closely watched and followed, and every style and shape is kept on hand, so that every figure can be fitted, either "long-waisted or "long-waisted," slim or stout. The same make of corsets cannot be adapted to every figure, notwithstanding the new inventions that are put on the market claiming to fit any and every person. As a necessity we keep fifty-two makes or shapes, and the Lady Corsetaire in charge of the department makes it a study to select the proper thing for our customers.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
COSTUMES.—A thoroughly Up-to-the Fashion Department, replete with Silk, Cashmere, Fancy and Plain Suits for Dress, Dinner Parties, Street Wear, Promenade, Evening, Wedding or Funeral occasions. Private Modistes ready at a moment's notice to make to order for those who do not choose the Ready-Made Cloaks, Costumes and Ulsters. A superb stock of the loveliest and latest conceptions.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
CLOTHING.—We have Four Distinct Departments for Clothing.
No. 1—Gentlemen's Ready-Made.
2—Gentlemen's Custom Department.
3—Boys' and Children's Ready-Made.
4—Misses' Coats and Dresses.
We keep in each Department such an assortment as will do credit to the house.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.—Those who have never looked over the 11 long counters devoted to Dress Fabrics will have no idea of the extent and variety we keep ready. No trouble will be made in bringing together in this section every desirable material made in any part of the world.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
EMBROIDERIES, RUCHINGS, Collars, Cuffs, Hamburg Edgings—all that go under the head of "White Goods"—are gathered in a beautiful array in this extensive section that carries a stock as large and complete as in any Store solely devoted to this business.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LININGS.—All the popular makes of each kind of Goods always on hand.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, BUTTONS.—These sections have grown in favor lately because the stock is so much more complete. We aim to have everything that Ladies need in trimming dresses or for general sewing.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.—The extent of this Department amazes everybody. Up from the finest Decorated Dinner Sets, down to the lowest ranges of Crockery Ware we have a full stock.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
GLOVES.—Kid Gloves of exquisite quality and finish, "Jouin," "Alexandre," "Courvoisier's" and "Foster's," and a marvelous assortment of Fabric Gloves.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
HOSIERY AND SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR. This is one of the largest departments of the store, and it is now admitted that we have succeeded in offering (by means of our foreign connections) the finest stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery that is presented in any house in this country. We import direct the Cartwright & Warners, Brettle's, Morley's and such things; but as no good stock would be complete without these goods we do not consider it worth while to especially advertise them.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.—Two Sections.
1—Linen Goods, Sheetings, Table Furnishings.
2—All kinds of Kitchen Goods.
These stocks are now more complete than ever they were.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
HATS AND CAPS for Gents, Boys and Children in extensive assortment and of qualities unsurpassed anywhere.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
INFANTS' OUTFITS, Misses' Clothing, Baby Coaches and everything needed for little people's wardrobes.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, Jet Ornaments, Belts, Fans, Pocketbooks, Frames, Ladies' Bags and Japanese Goods in great abundance and large variety.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
KERAMICS, POTTERY and handsome pieces for Home Decoration not at fancy prices.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
LACES, RUCHINGS, TIDIES.—All the daintiest, delicatest productions of the hand and loom, from costly all Point Lace to ordinary Brytonne, always ready in show, and the prices named are medium and proper, though those Goods are considered the high-profit Goods of the trade.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
MILLINERY.—Two spacious Saloons and Private Rooms for Customers to try on Hats and Bonnets and Make. The tastiest artists we can get are in our work Rooms and nearly two Bonnets made daily. Flowers and Feathers and Untrimmed Hats are in this department.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
NOVELTIES IN SILKS.—Magnificent Black and Colored Silks—Rare Brocades. All the finest makes in the world pay tribute to make this department gorgeous in rich fabrics and novelty in looking Goods. Also a full line of the most desirable materials—such as Bonegees, Foulards, &c.—used to Ladies' Dresses.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
OVERSHOES AND OVERCOATS FOR LADIES.—Rubber Goods at every kind; in fact, we endeavor to make the Grand Depot the depository or agency for all the Gossamer Coatmakers and the variety of useful articles made in rubber.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES of every description. Cartwright's and Colgate's Stamp; Condry's Toilet Goods by direct importation. A special article of Violet Powder that is highly praised. We ordered 50 gross of it to one order.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
QUILTS AND BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Quilt Blankets, Piano and Table Covers in full assortment and at reasonable prices.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
RIBBONS of every conceivable hue, quality, width and pattern. Nothing in this line surpasses the vast stock in this section.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents. This department is known to form the largest Shoe Store in the United States. We have greatly improved the qualities, and the vast sales allow small prices for everything.

THE NEW STOCK OF 1880.
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, CLOCKS

Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
AL MORNING, APRIL 9, 1880.

CAL AND PERSONAL.

...HERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

...egin to bud and buds begin to be...
...night skiff of snow Wednesday

...newspaper men write they gener...
...that they do write.
...superintendent they have to Baer
...Altoona anyhow!
...ow the fact the name of John seem to
...Bolt when they run for office

...days are under obligations
...Freihloff for a basket full of

...Keith, of St. Lawrence,
...a few days ago which con...
...olution of the ominous school
...to summon the rising gener...
...daily studies.
...Shaffer, an old and esteemed
...Hollidaysburg, Blair county, drop...
...yesterday morning.

...Cough Syrup" will ensure
...relief. It is the best cough
...the market. Price 25c.

...Messrs. T. P. & G. Gallagher,
...Cambria, Westmoreland county,
...Altoona on Thursday night last, and
...quantity of goods carried off.

...of the injured tramp, Joseph
...has been spared from amputation,
...that it may yet be saved.
...power of the heel-lug of...
...the Greensburg saloon keep...
...charged with killing a coal
...Gilsinin, was, on Mon...
...ordered to bail in the sum of $10,...

...Reed seller waiting for a sail is
...time sitting at home and
...with or cold. Get Dr. Bull's
...be cured. Only 25 cents a

...Johnstown *News* tells of a quilt re...
...together in two days by a couple
...St. Lawrence which measures
...square. Must be designed for the

...of Mr. Samuel McFarland, of
...less than two and a half years,
...had a boiler of hot water the
...and was so badly scalded that he

...for the erection of a bridge
...Conemaugh river at Summerhill was
...by the Board of County Commis...
...Mr. John Long on Wednesday
...bid was $375.

...said to have been blown with
...against a lightning-rod on his house
...Franklin, Blair county, the other
...of the rod was bent down to the roof.
...house was killed instanter.

...how we could name at least one
...Cambria county who will be disap...
...personally or otherwise, when he
...copy of this week's FREEMAN and
...special has been said about

...Kirkpatrick and Rosebaugh, three
...members of the Poor Board,
...Johnstown on Tuesday last, but
...failed to fill the vacancy in
...caused by the death of ex-Sheriff

...Our friend Freidhoff has kindly
...us with a new-fangled pencil,
...the "Automatic," which has an
...holder and is as handsome as it is
...convenient. It is cheap at 25

...Dr. Patrick McDowell, the venerable
...father of Thomas C. McDowell, whose re...
...in Hollidaysburg was noted in these col...
...week, died at her home in Holli...
...on last Monday morning, aged

...Mr. Scott Brown, a school teach...
...in this county, was honored
...at a hearing before Justice
...Johnstown, on Wednesday evening,
...with the charge of cruelly beating

...The pinch of hard times has struck us, and as we
...do not desire we're almost inclined to
...certain parties who owe us and
...refused to bring coal in settlement of
...accounts would be suddenly gripped
...a little earthquake.

...The present meeting of the Demo...
...committee of this county it is said
...several of season, and that Landis
...added to the National Democratic
...as one of the two representatives
...congressional district.

...Mr. Jones and lot on Julian street was
...the sheriff, on Tuesday last, as the
...of Mr. John G. Wherley, and
...E. A. Shoemaker, Esq., for $930.
...for the price, after the payment
...judgments, about $1,100.

...A terrible storm of Sunday after...
...to have blown down fences,
...and played havoc generally
...of Northern Cambria, but
...have heard of no serious damage
...done to property of any kind.

...Daniel Lewis, of Millville borough,
...fell about 10 o'clock Monday
...not being fully awake at the time,
...and fractured his right arm
...near the shoulder-joint,
...a very ugly cut in the head.

...Mrs. R. H. Jones, of millinery fame, ex...
...a very pressing invitation to all per...
...to her to call within the next
...pay what they owe, as she is
...in her Spring stock as soon as
...must have money to do it with.
...unanimous opinion of everybody
...John Dean is one of the most ex...
...minded and upright Judges
...occupied a seat on the Common
...of this State, and unanimous
...are, as in most others, is ex...
...concluded.

...It is somewhat of a coincidence that the
...Chief of Police, City Treasurer and
...Commissioner of Altoona are all
...The City Treasurer, Dr. Bitner,
...at the head of the list, he being
...tailor, and a good one. Instead
...and sign-painter.

...Mr. John McNulty, of Susquehan...
...township, requests us to say that the
...shingle and stave mill which certain
...up on him as a joke in the news...
...a few weeks ago has been sold to
...C. Bearer and Thomas Pencil,
...and fertile future be run by wind power.

...Altoona had named John Tennis was
...found, on Thursday last, by a pis...
...wounds of another youth named
...though fortunately the wound is
...are likely to prove fatal. Young
...are carelessly handling the weapon
...called accident happened.

...Mr. Swank, of the Johnstown *Tri...*
...has been summoned to appear at the
...term of our county Court and answer
...suit for libel brought against him
...Mr. Henry Mellon, of Chest Springs,
...about a very questionable story was
...in the columns of that paper a few
...weeks ago.

...What an old lady named Mrs. Border,
...of Johnstown), was descending a
...flight of stairs in her residence, on Monday
...week last, and when within three steps
...of the bottom, she fell and fractured two
...of her ribs and was otherwise bruised about
...the body. The injuries and shock she sus...
...are of such a nature that it is possible
...she may not recover.

—The Altoona *Call* is right in saying that the election of Hon. John Reilly as Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention by so decisive a majority as 52 to 19—the latter number having been cast for Mr. S. Gibson Barr, of Hollidaysburg—is a well deserved recognition of his services to his party and to the people of this district.

—We note with regret that our old friend Anthony Anna, his wife, three sons and one daughter—in fact, his entire family except the youngest son—are, or were a few days ago, lying seriously, though we trust not dangerously, ill at their home in Elder township. That they may speedily recover is the sincere prayer of all who know Mr. Anna and his estimable family.

—The Huntingdon *Local News* says that a certain minister of that place, while visiting his membership, called on one of his parishioners, a lady, who, not wishing to see him at that time, went up stairs and sent her four-year-old son to meet him and tell him she was not at home, which he did as follows: "Mother told me to tell you she wasn't at home. She's up stairs hiding."

—Mr. Joseph Nixdorf, father-in-law of our good old Democratic friend, Henry Fettinger, Esq., and a member of the Silver Gray Social Club of Altoona, died at the residence of Mr. Fettinger, in that city, on Friday last aged 73 years and 7 months. Deceased was a member of the German Reformed Church, an honest man, a faithful soldier for two years during the resent rebellion, and a life-long Democrat.

—While engaged in "breaking stock," which is quite a different thing from breaking horses, at Bennington Furnace, near Gallitzin, one day last week, a spawl flew up and struck John Englet in the eye, completely destroying the sight of said member. More than that, it is said the injured man is otherwise in a very critical condition, and the attending physicinn has very little hope for his recovery.

—Commissioner Gurley made his appearance on the street for the first time in four months, he having during that entire term been confined to the house by a sore foot, which has been a source of annoyance and pain to him for two or three years past. We hope now that his sufferings are at an end, and that ere long he will be able to put his best foot forward without giving either of them the preference.

—Mr. George Schettig, of this place, who for some time past has been employed at his trade of carpenter in Altoona, intends to remove his family to the latter city early next week. Mr. Schettig is an honest, industrious and upright citizen, and while we regret the departure of himself and family from our midst, we cannot but congratulate Altoona on so desirable an acquisition to its rapidly increasing population.

—Mrs. Ellen Shoemaker, wife of Lieut. Samuel A. Shoemaker, and daughter of Mr. Samuel O'Hara, of Munster township, intends to start with her children for Salt Lake City, on Thursday next, for the purpose of rejoining her husband, who, as our readers are already aware, is at present filling a responsible position in the Paymaster's Department in Utah Territory. We wish her and her little ones a safe and pleasant journey.

—We tender our earnest sympathies to our friend and patron, Mr. Geo. J. Schwaderer, of Summitville, on the loss of his beloved wife, who died very suddenly and unexpectedly on Thursday of last week, aged about 45 years. Besides a kind and loving husband, the deceased lady leaves nine children to mourn the death of their truest earthly friend. Peace to her ashes. Obituary notice received too late for our present issue, will appear next week.

—We acknowledge the receipt from our friend and patron, Lieut. Samuel A. Shoemaker, of the Paymaster's Department, Salt Lake City, of a photograph containing the likenesses in miniature of seventy or more babies of various ages, sexes and conditions, all grouped together and forming a galaxy of infantile health and beauty not to be excelled anywhere. The picture is labelled "Utah's Best Crop," and the title is as significant as the picture itself is suggestive.

—A charter of incorporation for a street railway, issued from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, was received on Saturday evening last by a number of leading citizens of Altoona, and it is expected that horse-cars will in due time be perambulating some of the principal avenues of the Mountain City, though how railways can be laid in the narrow streets which there abound and still leave room on each side for passing vehicles is more than we can comprehend.

—Mr. Michael Quinn, of Conemaugh borough, who, as our readers will remember, was sent to the Western penitentiary about a year ago for failing to account for certain taxes he collected as constable of said borough, was released from that institution a few days ago, and is now at work in Pittsburgh. During his incarceration Mr. Quinn had charge of a gang of laborers, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the prison officials and all others concerned.

—Our good friends Jas. Boland and Jas. McGarrity, of Washington township, dropped in to see us while in town on Monday last. Both these gentlemen were patrons of the first newspaper published by us in this county—*The Crusader*, printed at the Summit in 1852-3—and have also been among the most steadfast and prompt-paying subscribers on our list since we established the FREEMAN. Long may they live to enjoy the good things of earth and vote the Democratic ticket.

—The bare mention of the fact that Mr. John Baer, of Altoona, who was re-elected to the position of water superintendent the other day by much more than a bare majority—in fact unanimously—has declined to accept an increase of salary, averring that he is satisfied with his present stipend and that the city needs every dollar to pay its water debt, will bear out the assertion that he has what is only too rare among men in official positions—a conscience that cannot bear to be stretched beyond its normal condition.

—Gen. T. L. Kane, of M'Kean county, the somewhat celebrated commander of the famous Bucktail regiment during the late unpleasantness, spent two or three hours in our midst on Friday last, the object of his visit being to induce mine host Heist, of the Mountain House, to go to Kane and run the Thomson House, a well known and favorite summer resort. How well he succeeded we are not prepared to say, but incline to the opinion that Mr. Heist won't emigrate to the happy or unhappy land of Kane-an—at least not this season.

—What is known as the Rhey case was finally disposed of in Lancaster, on Tuesday of last week, by the certificate of deposit being headed over by Mr. Wm. Leaman, one of the referees, to Mrs. Julia Rhey, widow and administratrix of James W. Rhey, deceased. The certificate was subsequently presented at the banking-house of Reed McGrann & Co, of that city, where it was promptly cashed, thus closing a somewhat tedious case in which Miss Maggie Rhey, of this place, sister of the deceased, was one of the parties at interest.

—Mr. Richard L. Davis, cordwainer (otherwise known as shoemaker), of this place, went on a trouting expedition to a stream a few miles north of town, on Monday last, and succeeded in catching sixty-three speckled beauties, all of which averaged considerably less than a foot in length. He also succeeded, very fortunately for himself, in escaping a very serious if not fatal accident by being just far enough and not any too far away from a tree which was blown down by the wind and fell within two or three feet of where he was standing.

—An "ancient colored individual" named James Kelly, well known in Hollidaysburg, where he lived for many years, died at the Blair county almshouse, on Saturday last, aged little if any less than one hundred years. Deceased was a slave for more than half his lifetime, and always maintained that the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," eclept the immortal George Washington, was also the first man to own him, the deceased aforesaid.

—If all signs don't fail, George Washington will be married to Mrs. Catharine Hill at the Catholic parsonage this (Thursday) afternoon, by Rev. Father Boyle. This ain't the same George Washington—he of hatchet fame—whom we read about, but a gentleman of color and a tonsorial artist who hopes to gain a livelihood in our midst as the successor of Mr. Abram Blain. Hope he will be able to climb life's aclivity with much less difficulty than his famous namesake encountered while crossing the river Delaware.

—About fifty quail or Virginia partridges were received in Altoona, direct from Missouri, on Sunday night last, and on the following day they were turned loose in the vicinity of the city, to increase and multiply at their will, which they will do very rapidly if left unmolested for a few years, as is to be hoped will be the case. Twenty-five others died on the trip and several more were in a rather demoralized condition when they reached their destination. "Quail on toast" will ere long, no doubt, be one of the luxuries of that progressive city.

—Mr. —— Camp, the gentleman who conducted the Thomson House at Kane, McKean county, during the past summer, was in this place on Tuesday last and succeeded in leasing Belmont Cottage from F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., but for how long a term or upon what conditions we didn't have the audacity to inquire. We certainly wish the new proprietor a successful Camp-aign during the coming heated term, but have no idea that he can Heist that really delightful summer resort into public favor more rapidly or deservedly than the gentleman who preceded him.

—An unfortunate tramp, rather well-dressed and respectable-looking, who gave his name as Joseph Johnston, his age as 21 years, and his residence as Philadelphia, had one of his feet so shockingly crushed in Millville borough, on Monday night last, by being run over by a number of trucks belonging to the C. I. Co., that amputation had to be performed by Dr. W. B. Lowman soon after the accident. The unfortunate man, being without money, was brought to this place on Tuesday night and taken direct to the county almshouse for care and treatment.

—On Monday afternoon, the homestead or piece or parcel of land of which Michael Murray, late of Carroll township, died seized, situate in said township and containing 160 acres and 87 perches, was sold at public sale by James C. Murray, surviving executor, to Mr. Michael Noon, for the sum of $1,800. About 100 acres are cleared, with a dwelling-house, bank-barn and the needful outbuildings thereon. Mr. Noon is said to have secured a bargain in this transaction, for the two-fold reason that the figures are not only low, but that his purchase adjoins another farm owned and occupied by himself.

—Ream and McDevitt, two prisoners in the county jail, got into a contraversy over a game of euchre one day last week, with the usual result of an appeal to blows. Jake Hawker, another prisoner, interfered to preserve the peace, but his counsels not prevailing, he had recourse to fistic persuasion.—This persuasion consisted in knocking Ream down and requesting McDevitt to precipitately retire from the scene. Both parties thought it not advisable to renew hostilities. For his well-directed efforts in this affair, the imprisonment of Hawker will hereafter be greatly ameliorated, the performance of sundry little chores about the jail having been confided to his charge.

—The samples of Cuzco corn of which mention is made in the letter of Mr. John A. Kooken, published in another column, reached us on Thursday last, and ere the close of the week were for the most part distributed to various parties who promised to plant and care for the seeds and in due time report results. The corn in question is the largest ever seen in this region, most of the grain being equal in size to the well known Lima bean, but as to its value for meal or feeding purposes we are, of course, not prepared to say, though we doubt whether it will compare with the smaller grained corn grown in this country, the grains being wonderfully light for the size of them.

—The entire Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. John Campbell, S. W. Davis and George Gurley, accompanied by their Clerk, E. R. Dunnegan, Esq., departed for Warren, Pa., on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of examining the Court House at that place, which is said to be a model in size, beauty and adaptability, and, if we mistake not, cost the comparatively small sum of $80,000. It was built under the architectural supervision of Mr. M. E. Beebe, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is seeking a like position in connection with the the new Court House soon to be built in this place, and should it meet with the approval of the powers that be it is safe to say that it will be a feather in that gentleman's cap.

—A calico ball was given at the residence of R. L. Johnston, Esq., in this place, on Wednesday night last, and was indulged in by about a dozen couple. Many shades and patterns of calico were represented in the ladies' dresses and the gentlemen's coats and neckties, and the scene is said to have been as picturesque as the enjoyment was complete and unmarred. The music was furnished by Messrs. Charles Laterner, George McKenzie and J. S. Bolsinger, and was in keeping with all the other preparations made for the entertainment of the fortunate few who had the pleasure of participating. The dancing was kept up until one o'clock Thursday morning, when the gay assemblage broke up, greatly delighted with the festivities of the occasion.

—While four men named Michael M'Graw, Michael Fitzharris, Jerry Keenan, Robert Rumpting, and one other whose name is not given, were being let down the incline plane on their way to work in the Frankstown ore mine, in Blair county, on Saturday morning last, the rope suddenly broke when a little over half the distance had been accomplished, and the result was that the car or dump in which the men were seated dashed to the bottom with lightning velocity. Meantime all the men except Mr. M'Graw, whose age was about sixty years, fortunately succeeded in getting off the car, but he was carried to the end of the slope and dashed against the rocks with a terrible force, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries which caused his death about 2 o'clock the same afternoon.

—The terrific wind storm which passed over this place on Sunday afternoon reached Huntingdon about five o'clock the same evening, where it not only prostrated several outbuildings, kitchens, fences, etc., and did considerable damage to a number of roofs in the town, but partially demolished the car works at that point, causing a loss in this one instance alone of fully five hundred dollars. At Tyrone the storm was even more destructive, though probably less promiscuous in its effects, the principal damage being done to the gas works which were almost entirely destroyed, and the superintendent of the works, Mr. James Storm, who couldn't withstand the other storm, narrowly escaped with his life. A large poultry coop, 100 by 88 feet, recently erected by Mr. H. H. Hewitt at Williamsburg, Blair county, was also totally obliterated, and all but two frames of one of the largest barns in Woodbury township, that county, were razed to the ground by the same storm.

—Brother Williams, of the Carrolltown *News*, did Ebensburg the honor, etc., on Tuesday last, and while here dropped in and greeted us with his old-time cordiality. The *News*, by the way, will this week enter upon its second volume, and though we have been and may even yet be reckoned among those who are said to have done all they could to prevent the success of his enterprise, we can say in all sincerity that we hope Mr. Williams and his paper will live long and thrive abundantly. Industry and energy are deserving of the fullest measure of success, and these good qualities Mr. Williams possesses in an eminent degree, whatever may be thought or said by ourself or any one else about his judgment in matters political, or his taste in saying offpermitting others to say harsh things through his columns which he knows, so far at least as we are concerned, are totally undeserved.

—Altoona City Council had a little 8 to 7, or "game of fifteen," experience on Monday last in the election of its own presiding officer, as well as in the selection of City Solicitor. At least we judge so from the fact that Messrs. Frank Molloy and Fred. Ball, for President of Council, received eight and seven votes respectively, and that the same result was reached in the case of our young legal friends James G. Flanagan and S. M. Brophy, Esqs., both of whom were aspirants for the last mentioned position. We congratulate Frank and Jeems on their re-election for a second term, and also congratulate the city dads and citizens generally on having secured such efficient and trustworthy officials as the two gentlemen named are well known to be. In like spirit we extend our congratulations to all parties interested or in any way affected by the unanimous re-election of such faithful and energetic men as John A. Baer for Water Superintendent, John Rockett for Street Commissioner, and John McNevin, Jr., for Secretary of Council.

—The Democratic Committee of Blair county met at Altoona on Saturday last, every district in the county being represented, and elected Hon. John Reilly as Senatorial and Messrs. A. J. Anderson and J. Lloyd Lowther as Representative delegates to the State Convention. These gentlemen are all prominent and well-known Democrats, and their selection is highly creditable to the Committee—and to the Democracy of the county. A resolution was adopted instructing them to vote for Edward Herrick, of Bradford county, for Auditor General, while on the question of the Presidency no instructions were given them, though it is understood they are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden. They were, however, and we regret to say it, instructed in favor of imposing the *unit* rule on the delegates from this state to the Cincinnati Convention, from the propriety of which we most respectfully, but emphatically, dissent, believing as we do that minorities have some rights which majorities are bound to respect.

—The Philadelphia *Times* of Sunday says that the Bituminous Coal Exchange sent forty special policeman, recruited in that city by Captain Thomas E. Clarke, to the Clearfield coal regions yesterday. For six weeks three thousand miners of that vicinity have been on a strike, and the Exchange, forming a union of Clearfield mining operators and individual miners, has determined upon filling the strikers' places with men willing to work at the present basis. To protect the new hands a large numbe: of special officers have been sworn in, of which the men who left yesterday are the advance guard. No trouble is anticipated, but the Exchange has thus provided for any emergency. The Clearfield operators claim that the present rate of wages is ample, and is a percentage higher than that paid in other localities. A small number of men are at work, and it is said that more would adopt a like course were it not for labor organizations, which take a decided step towards preventing an abatement of the advance demanded.

—Mr. B. M. Johnston, a prominent and progressive citizen of Hollidaysburg, died at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, whither he had gone several months ago for medical treatment, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night last, aged 56 years and 7 months. Mr. Johnston was prominently connected with the business interests of Hollidaysburg and other localities, being treasurer and a large stockholder in the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company, which has a rolling mill and nail factory in that place and a rolling mill at Duncansville. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and senior member of the firm of B. M. Johnston & Co., who own a flouring mill and a store, two of the largest in Blair county—one at Tunnelhill and the other in Johnstown. Deceased was an honored citizen, an upright man, a devoted husband, kind father, a generous, faithful friend, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Mr. Jesse R. Crawford, and four children, one of whom, a son by his first wife, is at present a metallurgical student in Germany, to mourn the greatest loss they have ever been called upon to bear. Peace to his ashes.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LONG AGO.—The first sleigh-bells that ever made their appearance in Loretto on a Sunday, and it may be on other day of the week, was in the winter of 1822-3, when our now venerable townsman, Mr. John Dougherty, with his horse making music all the way, drove into the ancient village aforesaid for the purpose of attending divine service. Like "the rabbits and hares" spoken of in the celebrated song of "Widow Machree," sleigh-bells in those days were together in pairs, and Mr. Dougherty, who was then a young man and was about to take unto himself a wife in the person of his still living though long afflicted helpmate, was not only the proud possessor of a horse and sleigh, but also owned one of only three pairs of sleigh-bells known to be in the time within the limits of Cambria county.

Mr. Dougherty, as we have already said, made his appearance in Loretto, with his horse thus trigged out, on a certain Sunday morning, and that he created somewhat of a sensation is evident from the fact that at least one member of the congregation, a rather eccentric gentleman then living in Allegheny township, but since deceased, was greatly horrified at the idea of a man attending church with sleigh-bells on his horse—so much so, indeed, that after Mass he followed Mr. Dougherty for several miles, in a two-horse sleigh or sled, for the avowed purpose, it is said, of either capturing the bells or reconstructing their owner on a less sacrilegious basis. Mr. Dougherty's horse was, however, too fleet of foot for the pursuing steeds, and after following him from Loretto to Munster, by which route Mr. Dougherty returned home, the irate gentleman gave up the chase and took the back track for Allegheny township.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., administrator of Johnston Moore, deceased, disposed of the following described real estate at the Court House on Saturday afternoon:

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough, with house, stable, etc., thereon, to Messrs. Curry and Orris, for $1,000—terms cash.

Three lots in Ebensburg borough to Wm. M. Jones for $147.

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough to assignees of Wm. M. Lloyd for $405.

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough to Wm. M. Jones for $190.

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough to C. T. Roberts for $138.33.

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough to assignees of Wm. M. Lloyd for $180.

Tract of land in Cambria township, containing 70 acres, mostly unimproved, to assignees of Wm M. Lloyd for $500.

Farm in Cambria township, containing 222 acres, to Wm. L. Lloyd for $990.

Lot of ground in Ebensburg borough to assignees of Wm. M. Lloyd for $225.

Tract of land in Cambria township, containing 100 acres, unimproved, to A. V. Barker for $226.

A bid of $3,500 was made for 900 acres of land in Blacklick and Jackson townships, but the sum being deemed below the value of the property, which is rich in iron-ore, coal and timber, the sale was postponed till the 24th inst.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS OF A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Dr. Buck on Saturday conducted a post-mortem examination of the late Joseph Nixdorf for the purpose of ascertaining something definite in regard to the peculiarities of the disease that caused his death. The examination revealed a bony degeneration of the valves of the heart. The valves when in a healthy condition are composed of a soft tissue, and in this case they had hardened into a bony substance. This condition was primarily caused by rheumatism, which produced diseases secondarily of the kidneys and bladder. The heart valves, it is thought, commenced to harden ten years ago. The physician stated that he could enlarged that the passage from the bladder was entirely closed except to artificial means. The most intense suffering was caused to the patient. Disease of the heart so disabled Mr. Nixdorf that he was frequently carried home from his work. His case was considered one of the most remarkable on record. —*Altoona Sun.*

PROFIT, $1,200.—"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit." M. L. Oatman, is sole agent for Hop Bitters in Ebensburg.

—Kindness, if nothing stronger, should induce any one to use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the relief of the diseases of babyhood. Price 25 cents.

ARGUMENT COURT.—An Argument Court to discuss and pass judgment on a long list of causes met in the Court House, Ebensburg, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning last. His honor Judge Dean presided, with Associates Flanagan and Thomas on the bench. We subjoin an abstract of the business transacted:

Daniel B. Pomeroy, John A. Geary, and Julia Pomeroy et al. vs. the Kittanning Coal Company —ejectment. Rule absolute, and suit non-prossed unless within 20 days plaintiffs file affidavit showing residence of each one of said plaintiffs.

John Litzinger vs. Aug. Meyers and F. W. McConnell—agreement and amicable award. Argued.

Charles E. McGough, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. Burgoyn, plaintiff below—*certiorari*. Argued.

S. McFarland vs. William Winslow—cer. doc. Rule absolute.

The People's Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania vs. James Quirk; same vs. Evangelical Lutheran Church of Johnstown; same vs. John Raab; same vs. P. M. & J. Brown; same vs. Lewis Plitt—five cases—$2.75. Judgment opened in all the cases and issue awarded.

John D. Negley, endorser of J. J. Styles, vs. J. C. Silneman—summons trespass on the case upon promises. No evidence being added to sustain the second and third exceptions filed to deposition taken 28th August, 1879, said exceptions are overruled.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Hipps and Uriah Lloyd vs. John Lantzey —ejectment. Continued until June term.

Martin Kutruff vs. Sebastian and Anthony Krop et al.—capias trespass *quare clausum*. Rule discharged.

Union Horse Insurance Company vs. D. C. Buck, John Wagner, John Yahner, Patrick Maloy, W. J. Buck, Lewis Bourgoyn, Matthew Ivory, John Kratzer—eight cases—appeal. In all these cases non suit taken off on payment of costs of March term, 1880, in each case.

Peter Sweeny and Mary A. (his wife), in right of said Mary A., vs. A. J. Christy, plaintiff below and defendant in error—*certiorari*. Judgment as to Mary A. Sweeny reversed and set aside; as to Peter Sweeny affirmed.

John Ryan, Sheriff of Cambria county, vs. John Hollifield—fi. fa. against plaintiff for costs. Mr. Potts protests against Daniel Call being marked as one of plaintiff on the evidence before the Court.

Margaret Stemmer vs. E. B. Cohick—feigned issue. Exceptions overruled.

Daniel Burtnett vs. Joseph Leckey—appeal. Improperly on the list.

Lewis Endler vs. Charles A. Langbein, Jacob Thomas and Martin Yahner—fi. fa. Continued until June term.

Daniel McPeak and wife vs. Thomas Mullen, Peter Mullen, et al.—*scire. facias*. Writ stayed as to interest of Patrick Crilly and Ann Jane Crilly, in the land bound by lien of recognizance, until after the interests of the other obligors are offered for sale; if at such sale a sum be bid sufficient to pay the claim of the plaintiff, less one-fourteenth of the amount due and owing, then said Patrick Crilly and Ann Jane Crilly (his wife), have leave to pay amount due by them into Court for use of plaintiff, and their interest in the land shall not be sold, but the judgment as to them shall be marked satisfied.

John A. Lieb, for use of Joseph Krotender, now for use of Henry Fox, vs. Augustine Yost—appeal. Rule absolute.

Richard Kinkead and C. C. K. Zahm vs. H. A. McPike, garnishee—attachment execution. It is ordered that garnishee be credited on the judgment mentioned in writ of attachment execution in the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars as approved, and the Commissioners are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to that amount in sums not less than Fifty Dollars, with coupons attached, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, which bonds shall be payable not more than ten years from this date. By the Court.

JOHN DEAN, President Judge.

MUST BE PUBLISHED.—Auditors of boroughs and townships too often neglect the publication of their accounts. The law requires that it should be done, and affixes penalties for neglect of such duty. Cases have come before the courts in several counties of the State, and the auditors have been fined. Last year we gave the substance of the several laws on the subject, as follows:

First. The auditors are required in each borough and township to settle the accounts thereof, and to publish the same not only in newspapers, but also by written or printed statements put up in the most public places in the boroughs and townships, as soon after the close of the fiscal year, which is on the first Monday in April, as possible.

Second. If the borough or township is in debt, has a funded or floating debt, it must be included in the statement, together with the valuation of property and published in at least two newspapers, and embraced in the written or printed statement also.

From the above it will be noticed that the law is very clear on the subject, and as soon as the auditors have settled their accounts they are in duty bound to publish them as the law directs. When the borough or township has no indebtedness, neglect to publish incurs a fine of $20; but if the borough or township is in debt, the neglect incurs a fine of $1,000.

WHEN the blustering winds of winter
Cease to blow about our ears,
Comes the gentle breath of spring-time,
Quieting our many fears;
Then we hear the blue-birds chirping
And the post writes a sonnet,
While the young wife, red with anger,
Yells, you bruit, I want a bonnet.
And the bill is unanimously passed
and the house adjourns.

And it is precisely the same when she says she wants a pair of those new shoes or slippers—she is escorted to S. Blumenthal's, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, and the pair she purchases fills her heart with unutterable satisfaction. Blumenthal has always kept a superior wear for the feet for both ladies and gentlemen, but his Spring stock, just opened, is at once the largest and best as well as the cheapest he has yet offered to the consideration of customers.

MARY had a little bean
As sweet as he could be,
But every night he wouldn't go,
And that made misery.

One of the reasons why Mary's bean was peculiarly sweet was because he made it a rule to always enhance his physical attributes by wearing none other than a good-fitting suit of clothes, which was invariably brushed upand adjusted to the proper set on occasions devoted to sparking. No wonder she was put out of sorts on nights when he failed to make his appearance? To answer a question which must naturally rise to the mind of the reader, we answer that these clothes were bought at Simon & Bendheim's, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, and bought, too, cheaper than a like quality could have been procured elsewhere.

ORDER OF COURT.

And now, April 6, 1880, the within petition read and a loan on the credit of Cambria county by the Commissioners thereof for the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars is approved, and the Commissioners are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to that amount in sums not less than Fifty Dollars, with coupons attached, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, which bonds shall be payable not more than ten years from this date. By the Court.

JOHN DEAN, President Judge.

Amount in Treasury.....$13,984.79
Amount of duplicate for 1880 not yet collected.....45,000.00
Due county judgments, (good) estimated.....3,000.00
Due from constables (good).....1,400.09
$61,384.79

Liabilities.

Outstanding orders.....$ 500.00
" bonds.....200.00
Estimated expenses for 1880...40,000.00—$40,700.00
Balance unappropriated.....$20,884.79

We, the Commissioners of Cambria county, do hereby certify the above statement to be correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief. Witness our hands this 6th day of April, 1880.

S. W. DAVIS,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE GURLEY,
County Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A special meeting of Council for the purpose of organization of the new Board was held in Council chambers Monday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Present—Alvin Evans, F. H. Barker, J. G. Hasson, T. L. Jones, J. D. Parrish, and E. J. Humphrey, Burgess, the latter of whom presided. The oath of office was administered to Burgess Humphrey (re-elected) by Esquire Richard Jones, after which Joseph Gutwald and F. H Barker, (re-elected) and Daniel Jones (Councilmen, were qualified by Burgess Humphrey.

The appointments for the ensuing year were as follows:

Clerk—J. S. Davis, by acclamation.
Deputy Burgess—Joseph Gutwald, by acclamation.
Weighmaster—David E. Evans, by acclamation.
Street Commissioner—R. E. Davis.
Collector and Treasurer—Isaac Evans, by acclamation.
Street Committee—Thomas L. Jones and Joseph Gutwald, by acclamation.
Water Committee—F. H. Barker and Alvin Evans, by acclamation.
Policemen—James Myers and Evan D. Evans, by acclamation.

On motion, an order for $42.36 was granted Isaac Evans, Collector, being amount of taxes returned by County Commissioners for 1879.

Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. J. S. D., Clerk.

A GALLITZIN SENSATION.—We learn from the Altoona *Evening Call* of Monday last that Messrs. John Burns and Frank Bradley found the body of a still-born child packed in a cigar box in an old shaft at the Portage tunnel, near Gallitzin, on Saturday evening last; It was supposed to have been there four or five days. The box was enclosed in a paper flour-sack, and around that was wrapped a boy's coal shirt. The following was found in the box, written in a man's handwriting, dated 12-19-79:

Dear Friend, I have been watching every mail to hear from you, but you have failed to write. When you see this you will remember the night of the 12th of December, when we were walking together in Altoona.

No names, or any clue to which would lead to a discovery of the guilty parties, was found.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. This manufacturing is conducted by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we cheerfully think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency for this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send a postal card to the Company, with her name and address, and mention this paper—Address, Queen City Suspender Company, Nos. 147 & 149 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. [3-26-4t.]

Miss Green did wed young Mr. Brown—
A really gallant feller—
And the result, we're informed,
Is not a little yeller.

This is a combination of colors more elaborate than any other we can think of just now, excepting that combination which strikes the eye upon entering the clothing establishment of Godfrey Wolf, next door to the post office, Altoona. Any peculiarity of color as to garments may there be discovered, but there is no peculiarity as to style—everything is of the very latest and finest. Then, as to prices, he undersells all other dealers without an effort, guaranteeing each article when disposed of. His Spring stock, lately shelved, is unusually large and Gentlemen, ourself included, and boys are respectfully invited to call, when in the city, and examine the same.

AND now as Spring is coming in,
The season fresh and sweet,
The housewife takes a big, long stick
And cleans the carpet beat.

As to the other sex, if they be men of taste and sense, they lose no time in repairing to the Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and becoming the possessors each in fee simple of one of the elegant Spring suits just brought on from the Eastern cities. These suits are all well made, of good material and superior workmanship, and will be sold by Jas. J. Murphy, the proprietor, at prices which will make it an object for the general public to buy from him. Orders by mail will be given prompt and faithful consideration.

—To keep apples from rotting, put them in a cool place—where there is a large family of children. We know how it is ourself.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PETALUMA, CAL., March 22, 1880.

DEAR MCPIKE—Having read an article in the FREEMAN of March 5th headed "Wonderful Stories," told by "Uncle" Dave Trexler, among which was one about some tall corn and large ears, brought to my mind the fact that I have some huge corn in my possession which, I think, lays out "Uncle" Dave's corn so effectually that I am tempted to send you a few small grains as samples. It is called Cuzco corn, and is a native of the fertile valleys of the Andes, four hundred miles back of Lima, in Peru. It takes its name from a province in South America called Cuzco, in which it was first and is still extensively cultivated. The grains I send you came direct from there.

Cuzco is situated about four hundred and fifty miles from the sea, and has an elevation of over 11,000 feet. This corn, as well as the other products of that *high* latitude, are brought down to the coast on pack mules. The corn in question is said to produce from 150 to 200 bushels to the acre, and being the product of a cold climate, I think it would do well in some of the rich and *fertile valleys* of the Alleghany mountains. If you have no ranche of your own on which to plant it, give it to some thrifty farmer who will take good care of it, and pay the proper attention to its cultivation, and in due time let us know the result through the columns of the FREEMAN.

We have had a very cold winter here—the coldest experienced since "Uncle Sam" took possession of these "happy gold-hunting grounds"—and as a consequence the fruit trees and vegetables are so much as a month behind the usual time, the almonds, apricots and peaches being so badly frost bitten that it is said there will not be more than one-fourth of a crop. The grass is kept very short by the frost, though it should be at its best at this time of the year, and as a consequence we have to pay pretty high just now for butter—30 cts. per pound.

It has also been an extremely dry winter. There were very heavy rains in November and December, but since the first of January there have only been six rainy days and from ten to twelve cloudy

How to Raise 500 Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre.

The average yield of potatoes in the United States, in 1877, was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 92 bushels, in 1878 at 68 bushels, in 1879 at 98 bushels, and there are but few States in which the average for the last 25 years will exceed 100 bushels per acre. Fifty years ago, when the potato was generally more vigorous and hardy than now, and its insect enemies were fewer, and our soils abounded in alkalies and alkaline earths, there could have been no call for an article with this heading.—Crops of 150 and 200 bushels per acre were then exceptionally small. But in these days of deteriorated soil and seed, is it really possible that more than five times the average yield can be produced? Such productions are frequently heard of in rosy reports of good-natured agricultural committeemen, who dig a square rod with the result of, say, four bushels, and straightway publish the pleasant story that Farmer Redtop has raised 640 bushels to the acre of "Stump-the-World" potatoes! And do we not annually read of the prodigious yields in the alluring catalogue of enterprising seedsmen? However, it is certain that a yield of 500 and more bushels of potatoes per acre has been recently attained by farmers in most of our Northern States, and it can and will be attained far more frequently in the future. It is a "sum" in simple multiplication, one which is at first puzzling to the most of us diggers in the "ground rules" of agriculture; but there is no "catch" or "trick" in it. There are good, plain, honest directions—of course varying ones—which, if fairly observed, will give the correct answer. Anticipating that some tired-out and doubting student of the problem may ask, "Have you solved it yourself?" allows me to say that some 12 years ago, after a long trial, I got the gratifying result—since considerably exceeded—of 450 measured bushels of early Goodrich potatoes, from a measured acre.

In the first place, it is important, absolutely essential, that the acre of ground selected for our large crop should possess certain qualities; and if they are not already there we must supply them, though it be done in a slow and expensive manner. To plant on a wet, heavy soil, hand undrained or unsweetened, or on a light, sandy, worn-out field, however liberal the immediate supply of plant-food may be, will undoubtedly prove a disappointing labor. Just what we desire before planting is a strong, deep, warm loam—not too light—if possible with a porous subsoil. But the chances are that we shall have to begin the preparation for our crop a year in advance. We should then select a field of blooming clover, if on a gentle slope so much the better, plow it under deeply, and harrow in a bushel of buckwheat, upon which we sow 100 pounds of plaster, and in turn plow that under when the buckwheat has fully blossomed. This will probably be early in September, when, without getting faint-hearted and frightened at the outlay of time and seed, we should immediately harrow in six pecks of rye. This will have become large enough to furnish considerable additional nutriment, when in April or May, according to locality and season, we are ready to start the plow for planting. Then we have a soil deep, rich, mellow, porous, fragrant, delightful to look at or work in, and we may feel sure that our potatoes, sensitive as they are to surroundings, will be contented and disposed to thrift in so congenial a home.

HENRY S. GOODALE.

INDIAN SHOEMAKERS.—The Indians are their own shoemakers, and with the small means at hand, can make a very good shoe for the foot that does away with all fears of corns or bunions. An Indian shoe is called a moccasin, and is made to fit the foot, and not the foot to fit it, as is the case very often with ourselves and boots. Moccasins are made by the squaws and old men. The sole is first cut out of green hide, and then the uppers are cut from buck, antelope or elk skin, tanned very soft and smooth. Deer-skin is best when the shoe is to be ornamented with beads, and the top is always worked before it is secured to the sole. The uppers are sewed to the soles with a strong thread made of sinew, and sometimes a double sole is used to protect the thread. To the sides or back part flaps or ears are sewed, which come well up on the ankles, and are tied with strings. Often these flaps cover the legs, and are tied at the top by two long strings, in the same way that a woman ties her apron. This is done when the moccasin is made for hunting or going on long journeys, as the high tops not only brace the leg, but prevent the moccasin from slipping on the foot, and they keep out the dust, brambles, gravel, cold and snow. It is no very great task to make a plain moccasin, and a squaw will cut out and sew up a pair in a half a day. If they are beaded, however, it will take a week or more to finish them, and those garnished with quills of the porcupine will take a month or more of patient labor. For the winter season the moccasins are made of buffalo hide, or the skins of fur-bearing animals, the hair being turned inward. The Indians never wear stockings, but leggings, which are a good substitute, when one has fur shoes to cover the feet. Each tribe of Indians make their own shoes, and each one has a different shape. Expert scouts can readily tell to what tribe Indians belong by observing their footprints in the sand. Unlike their bows an darrows, Indians never change the shape of their shoes.—*Goblen Dog.*

THEORY OF LIFE.—The late Professor Faraday adopted the theory that the natural age of man is 100 years. The duration of life he believed to be measured by the time of growth. In the camel growth is attained at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the rabbit at one. The natural termination is five removes from these several points. Man being twenty years in growing lives five times twenty years—that is, 100; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives forty years; and so with other animals. The man who does not die of sickness lives everywhere from 80 to 100 years. The professor divides life into equal halves—growth and decline—and these into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year; youth to the fiftieth, because it is in this period the tissues become firm; virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences, to last a longer or shorter time, as the diminution or reserved forces is hastened or retarded.

THE RELIABLE MAN.—The reliable man is a man of good judgment. He does not jump at conclusions. He is not a frivolous man. He is thoughtful, turns over a subject in his mind and looks at it all around. He is not a partial or one-sided man. He sees through a thing. He is apt to be a very reticent man. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man not only in habits of body, but also of mind. He is not a passionate man; if so by nature, he has overcome it. He is a sincere man, not a plotter or schemer. What he says may be relied on. He is a trustworthy man. You feel safe with your property or the administration of affairs in his hands. He is a brave man for his conclusions are logically deduced from the sure basis of truth, and he does not fear to maintain them. He is a good man, for no one can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good.

STILL LATER AND BETTER!

NEW SPRING GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 50 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional warerooom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

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THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Speed and Strength of Work.

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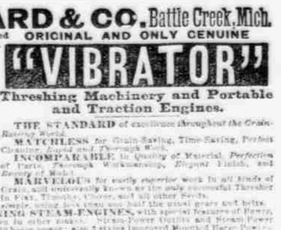

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TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1855.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

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CHEAP!

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Hardware!

Stoves, Tinware,

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COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of various styles and patterns;

Builders' Hardware

of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Axles, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Steel, Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,

Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,

Carriage Oil Cloth,

PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; Liverpool ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; Ironsides ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELLS AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; Guttenson's WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of the choicest and most approved pattern ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!

☞Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879-1y.*

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21-'76.-tf.]

DO YOU WANT $25 A DAY? We will prove it to you. QUAKER CITY GALVANIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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1108 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona, Pa.

One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REPAIRS FOR STOVS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections especially. [10-14.-tf.]

DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. W. A. Scott, of Sandsville, sends the following communication to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

I have noticed in the newspapers the terrible ravages of that fearful disease, diphtheria, and knowing that death by this disease would be an unusual occurrence if proper treatment was used, I send you mine, which I have used for about fifteen years, and through several epidemics, with invariable success, if the directions were followed and the remedy used in any reasonable stage of the disease.

The disease is very dangerous because of its want of pain, or symptoms, to show its terrible character, and the whole system is frequently under its poisonous influence before the danger is suspected. This need not be when the disease is prevailing, for if there be any complaint of the throat it should be carefully examined and the trouble can be easily detected by the whitish-looking patches of mucus adhering to the tonsils, or organs at the top of the throat. The disease is undoubtedly local at the start, and I treat it as such. It is always contagious, and I think, infectious also, so one should use great care to keep separate, and cleanse thoroughly before use by others, everything which is used by the sick, and the room should be well ventilated and the temperature kept comfortable—not too hot.

Dissolve twenty grains of pure permanganate of potassa in one ounce of water, and apply it to the afflicted parts with a swab, gently but thoroughly, every three hours until better; then not so often. After the patient gets better, weaken the solution by adding an equal quantity of water. This solution does not give any pain, nor is there any danger in its use, but it has a nasty taste, which is its only objection.

Apply the following liniament to the throat outside, three or four times a day: Sweet oil, aqua ammonia, spirits of turpentine, of each half an ounce; mix together.

Keep a cotton cloth, not woolen, around the throat till well. The above is all I use in simple cases, and all that is needed.

If there is much fever, I mix five drops of liquid extract of aconite root with four ounces of water, and give to a small child one-fourth of a teaspoonful; a child of five to ten years, half a teaspoonful; ten to fifteen years, a teaspoonful; over that age two teaspoonfuls. Give every one or two hours, as may seem needed to cool the fever.

If there is blood poisoning, which may be known by the bad-smelling breath and quick beating of the heart, give Rx. chloroform, one fluid drachm; comp. cpts. lav., one drachm; alcohol, one ounce, mix. Five to twenty drops, according to the age, mixed in cold water, every hour or two hours, as may seem necessary.

This will quickly quiet the heart's tumultuous action, and aid it to throw off the poison. Do not give harsh physics. If needed, give castor oil or purgative magnesia. Keep the patient from exposure to chilly air or cold baths. This treatment, which I have published in several medical journals, will rob the disease of its terrors, and save from the grave many a loved one.

BETTER STOCK A NECESSITY.

Since the adoption of stock laws, farmers have concluded that unless they can keep good stock, it is better not to keep any. As long as they were allowed to run at large, and make half their living in the lanes or in somebody else's field, it seemed immaterial to a large number what kind of stock they kept. With hogs and cattle especially was this the case. Farmers who owned what we term "hazel splitters,"—hogs that were so thin, long and lop-sided, and had such long, sharp snouts, that when they wanted to go into a field, they could slip in sideways between the rails of the fence—did well enough as long as they were allowed to run at large; but as soon as it was necessary to keep them up and feed them, it was self-evident to most farmers that they would not pay. A short experience taught them that to feed and fatten hogs which had to be kept until they were two or three years old before they were large enough to market, cost two or three times as much as to feed blooded hogs that would weigh as much, and bring a better price, at from six to nine months old. I think there is a decided improvement already. Formerly it was hard to convince some farmers that it was for their interest to buy good stock hogs. Their invariable answer was: "These are good enough for me; they can make their own living until they are big enough to fatten, and then I can put them up and fatten them. I do not care to pay a big price for something which I feel I should keep up and take care of." I think (whatever disadvantages the laws may have,) that in this respect they will prove a blessing to quite a number of our farmers.

The same may be said of cows. When it comes to keeping up and feeding a poor cow farmers will very soon see that there is no money in it. It is surely a fact that it costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one, and where they have to be fed and taken care of it is certainly wise to have the best. As long as a cow was expected to run out in the roads and woods and pick up her living, one class of farmers was indifferent as to whether the stock was good or poor. A man remarked to me the other day: "A cow was a cow, and all she was good for was to produce milk for coffee and other uses," and he could not see why one of his cows (half starved they were,) was not as good for that as any fine Jersey he ever saw. He added that "there is no profit in making butter, no how," I thought, that taking what he had on his table for cream and butter, as samples of what he had, there would be very little money in it, sure enough. Men who want to sell at a profit, must have good stock to make it from. It will not pay to keep up and feed a poor cow, and we are beginning now to find this out, and the consequences are that there is a general desire for improvement.

A NEW METALLIC COMPOUND.—A new metallic compound, applicable to many artistic and industrial purposes, has been recently announced in England. The substance belongs to the class known as the thiates or sulphur sulphides. Nearly a year ago Mr. J. Berger Spence discovered that sulphides of metals combined with molten sulphur formed a liquid. This liquid on cooling became a solid homogeneous mass, possessing great tenacity, and having a peculiar dark-gray, almost black color. It has a comparatively low melting point, viz., 320 degrees Fahr., or rather more than 100 degrees above the temperature of boiling water. It would thus require only a small amount of fuel to reduce or to melt it. The new compound also expands on cooling—a property not shared by the majority or other metals or metallic compounds. For such purposes as joining gas or water pipes this expansion is of great importance. It is also claimed that the new compound resists favorably atmospheric or climatic influences, as compared with bronze or marble, and that its resistance to acids is much superior to that of other metals or metallic compounds. These qualities, if sustained by further experience, would certainly render the new compound very useful in many ways.

TO POLISH WOOD.—Take a piece of pumice-stone and a little water, and pass repeatedly over the work until the rising of the grain has been cut down. Then take powdered tripoli and boiled linseed oil and polish the work to a bright surface.

AN IRISH FARM.

The following is taken from the *Youth's Companion:* Imagine a level country, with few trees and no forests, cut up into very small irregular fields by stone walls. It is of such land that Irish farms are composed. In most counties there is a great deal of boggy, swampy land, from which the farmers cut peat, which serves them as fuel.—An Irish farm is generally about as large as an ordinary village green of New York or New England, say from five to fifteen acres. In some districts a farm of ten acres is considered rather large, and it is often the sole support of a large family—father, mother, ten children, and perhaps an old grandmother.

Boston common contains forty-eight acres of land. It would make six good-sized Irish farms, which would maintain fifty or sixty human beings, half a dozen cows, a horse or two, some donkeys and many pigs, besides paying about $300 a year to the landlord, and something to the priest. In good seasons all this teeming and swarming life can just be maintained. But suppose a crop fails! Suppose the peat cannot be dried! Then what? Why, hunger and starvation, of course. And, remember, there are no factories or other business to fall back upon. If the crops fail, all fails. If the crops of New England should be as poor this year as they were in Ireland last year, it would be a great calamity, but very few persons would go hungry on that account. The fisheries, the shops, the factories, commerce and the savings banks would go on about as usual, and the people would buy their food from other States.

Irish farms do not all lie along a high road, as with us. Farms are behind farms; and a great number of them can only be reached by a donkey path three or four feet wide. All the work is done by hand. The fields are dug, not plowed, and many farmers have no implements but a spade, a hoe and turf-cutter, and no vehicle except a small donkey-cart. The farm-house is generally one story high, and very often consists of a single large room, with perhaps a recess for a bed. It is commonly built of stone, with a roof of thatch, but many of the houses are made of earth, with a hard floor of home-made cement. In this one room the dairy work is done, and all the family live, the pig coming in and going out as he pleases.

Are the people then miserable and degraded? By no means. When the harvest is good and the rent reasonable, they are among the most cheerful people in Europe, and, in all the world, there is no land where the women are more modest and pure. The children are ruddy and robust. The houses are generally clean and neat. The people enjoy life so much upon those little black, boggy farms, that when they emigrate to America or Australia they sometimes almost die of homesickness. In many instances a poor Irish girl among us never goes to bed for six months after leaving home without crying a little for the old house of mud and thatch, and the old folks within it.

DESTROYERS OF CARPETS.

INSECT PESTS THAT HIDE IN THE CREVICES OF FLOORS.

The season is at hand in which many careful housewives will be dismayed at the wholesale destruction which their best carpets have suffered, through the depredations of some insect pests, and as usual the injury will be attributed to the well known domestic scourge, the clothes moth *tinea tapetzella*. But it may be of interest to some to know that an insect of quite a different order, and far more destructive, is fostered unwittingly beneath our carpets. If the windows of infested rooms be carefully examined during the winter and spring, a number of small beetles may often be found not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in length, and of an oval convex form. These insects are beautiful little objects, being jet black, variegated with scarlet, and white markings. If examined through a low power microscope the so markings are seen to be composed of minute elongated scales of various colors, with which the body is completely covered as with a coat-of-mail. This is the insect which in the larval state plays such havoc with carpets, and is known to entomologist under the name of *anthrenus scrophulariae*. Its discovery in this country is of recent date, and it has probably been imported from Europe, where it has long been known and dreaded for its destructiveness. Owners of carpets who have not suffered from this source have reason to congratulate themselves and should be vigilant, making frequent examinations during the summer months, at which time the insect is in the larval state and commits its ravages while its presence is often unsuspected. The larvæ measure about three-sixteenths of an inch in length, in mature specimens, and are clothed with short bristly hairs somewhat longer at the sides where they form small tufts, and are terminated at the hinder end by a tuft of longer hair, making them appear nearly three-eights of an inch long. When they are disturbed they are very active and glide very quickly away into some crevice of the floor or beneath the washboard. It is not very consoling to know that this pest is rapidly increasing while no effectual means for its destruction has yet been discovered, although benzine, kerosene oil and insect powder have been reported beneficial. A curious fact concerning these insects is that the imago or perfect insect, is frequently found on flowers, apparently feeding on the pollen. A friend recently gave me a number of specimens which he had taken on the tulip, while I have frequently found them abundant on the flowers of the *spirea alba*.

HOW MUCH ADVERTISING?—How much advertising ought a paper to carry? Some publishers will answer, "All that a paper can get." In our opinion this is not a right answer. It is possible to fill a paper up with advertisements so that the reading is literally crowded out. There is no law which says how much a publisher shall give the subscriber for his money. The only redress the subscriber has is to discontinue his paper after he has found out his mistake, and his year is up. Publishers should remember their obligations to their subscribers. Moreover, a paper all advertisements cannot hold its value long as an advertising medium. This value is governed by its influence with the public. Its influence decreases as its subscribers decrease. An advertising sheet has little or no influence. Neither does an organ. It is too much like blowing your own horn. Everybody knows who is blowing it, and why it is blown! Fulfill your contract with your readers and give them their money's worth, and even more, and increase your advertising rates if necessary. The advertisers will pay your rates if the paper is worth it. If it isn't worth what you ask it is your own fault, which cannot be remedied by giving a bigger space for the same money, and running your newspaper into bankruptcy.—*Western Stationer and Printer.*

THE new process of sun printing has been employed (probably for the first time in book illustration,) in giving a handsome portrait of the late General J. B. Hood as a frontispiece to his great book on the war, which was the result of some four years preparation. The book is beautifully prepared with clear new type, best of paper, fine illustrations, and not unworthy of the studio of the historical student or the boudoir of the fashionable lady. The entire proceeds of the book are devoted to "The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund" for the education and support of the ten little orphan babes of General Hood, and the publisher is General G. T. Beauregard, P. O. address, New Orleans, La.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Irving's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞For the cure of **Diabetes**, call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier**, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers**, and other **Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, Sick-Headache, caused by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequalled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Boxes of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia**, prevents **Epileptic Fits**, and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active cathartic for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used wherever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price **25 cts.** a box.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE — SAFE DIABETES CURE — SAFE BITTERS — SAFE NERVINE — SAFE PILLS — READ! — TRY IT

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, &c., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, but one where everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap as first-class goods can be had in any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house.

Feb. 28, 1879. F. P. CONFER, Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $120,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

Good FARM Properties

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

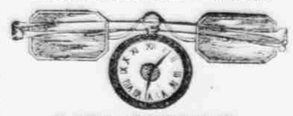
GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879-1y.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.



CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

A GOOD PLAN. Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks. "How to Succeed." "How Unerring Rules for Success," in Stocks Lawrence & Co.'s new circular, — combination method, which the Free Lax makes an enormously successful system with one or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in — system are pouring in, one year amounts and co-operated as a unity whole, Lax securities to each shareholder all the advantages of — system. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $25 to $5,000 or more can be — Full particulars, S. Y. Evening Telegram, September 26, 1879, says:—"By the combination system $25 would make $75, or per cent. 200 — $100 — $2,000, or 1900 per cent. $1,000 makes $2,000, or 100 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 28:—"The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever — adopted." N. Y. Tribune, September 17:—"The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income that will make him very wealthy." Mr. Lawrence, in a letter to Mr. Lax, dated Jersey City, April 29:—"Our editor made a net profit of $1,200 from his own Stock Account." Lawrence & Co.'s circulars explain everything. Sent free. Lax explains everything. Stocks and Bonds wanted. Government Bonds supplied.

LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

B. O. Oeschger,

FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,

EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where Scholce samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.

Ebensburg, May 23, 1879.-tf.

SMOKE THE

Little Builder Cigar,

One Hundred for $2.00;

GATLING GUN.....$2.00;

HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.25;

Other Brands from $2.50 up.

Delivered to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of price.

M. J. DOUGHERTY,

2-12 Sole Man'f'r, 434 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. M. B. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Lutzman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. ☞A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. ☞Anæsthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30, '79.-tf.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-10.-tf.]

FITS CURED Promptly and Permanently. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express address. Dr. H. C. ROOT, No. 183 Pearl St., New York.

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-20, '80.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-22, '76.-tf.]

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY-WORT it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make 6 qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

3

SELLERS'

COUGH

SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

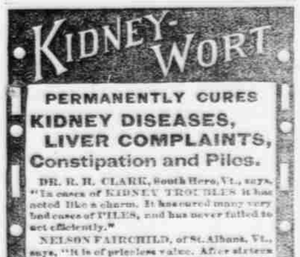
Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. F. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

October 24, 1879.-1y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Fever and Ague.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other bitters and tonics. Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Giving Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, to varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all who use components cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, or mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't w